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INSTITUTE FOR
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SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1929

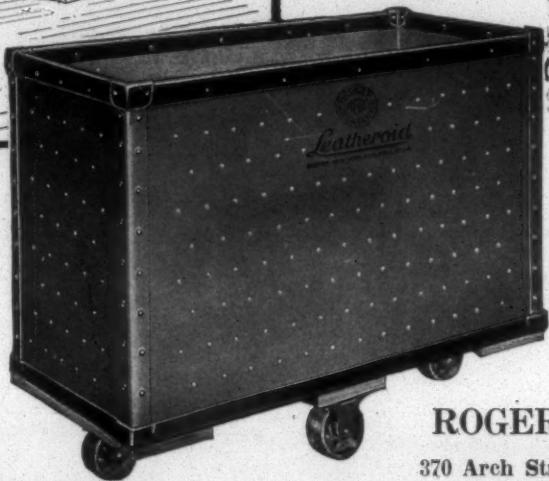
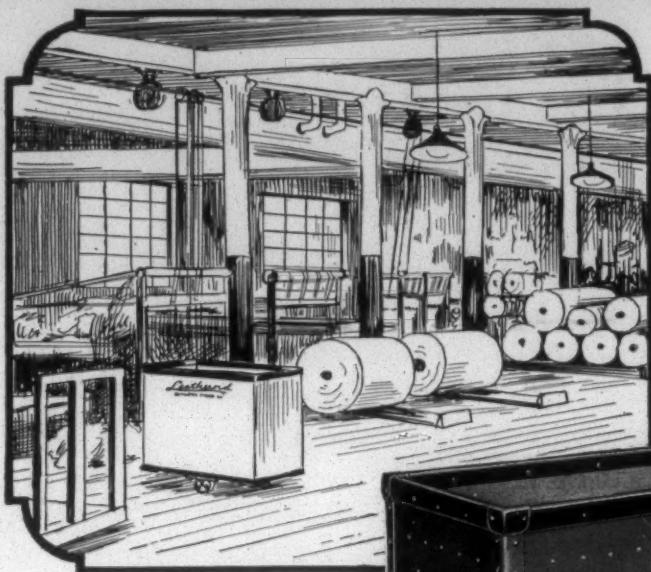
No. 3



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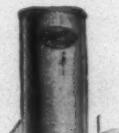
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That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an abso-

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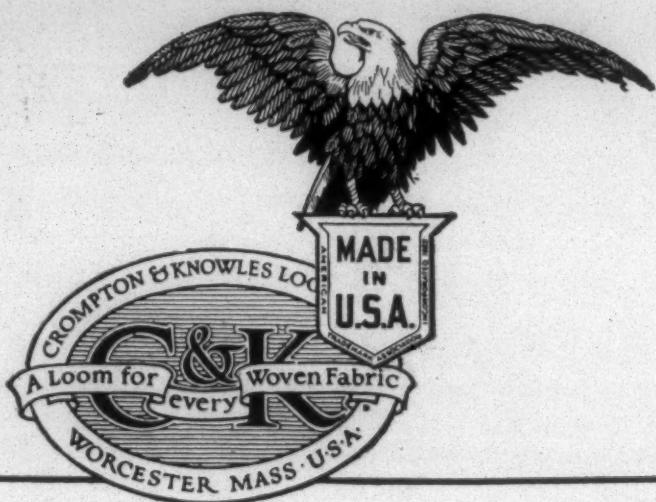
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Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten

September 19, 1929

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN



..SYMBOLS of QUALITY..

AS THE spreading wings of the American Eagle identify quality fabrics woven in America, so does the oval C & K trade-mark identify the model American Looms for weaving materials made in U. S. A. Each symbol brands the article it identifies as being a true American quality product.

And wherever American quality fabrics are produced, you will find American Looms bearing the oval C & K trade-mark.

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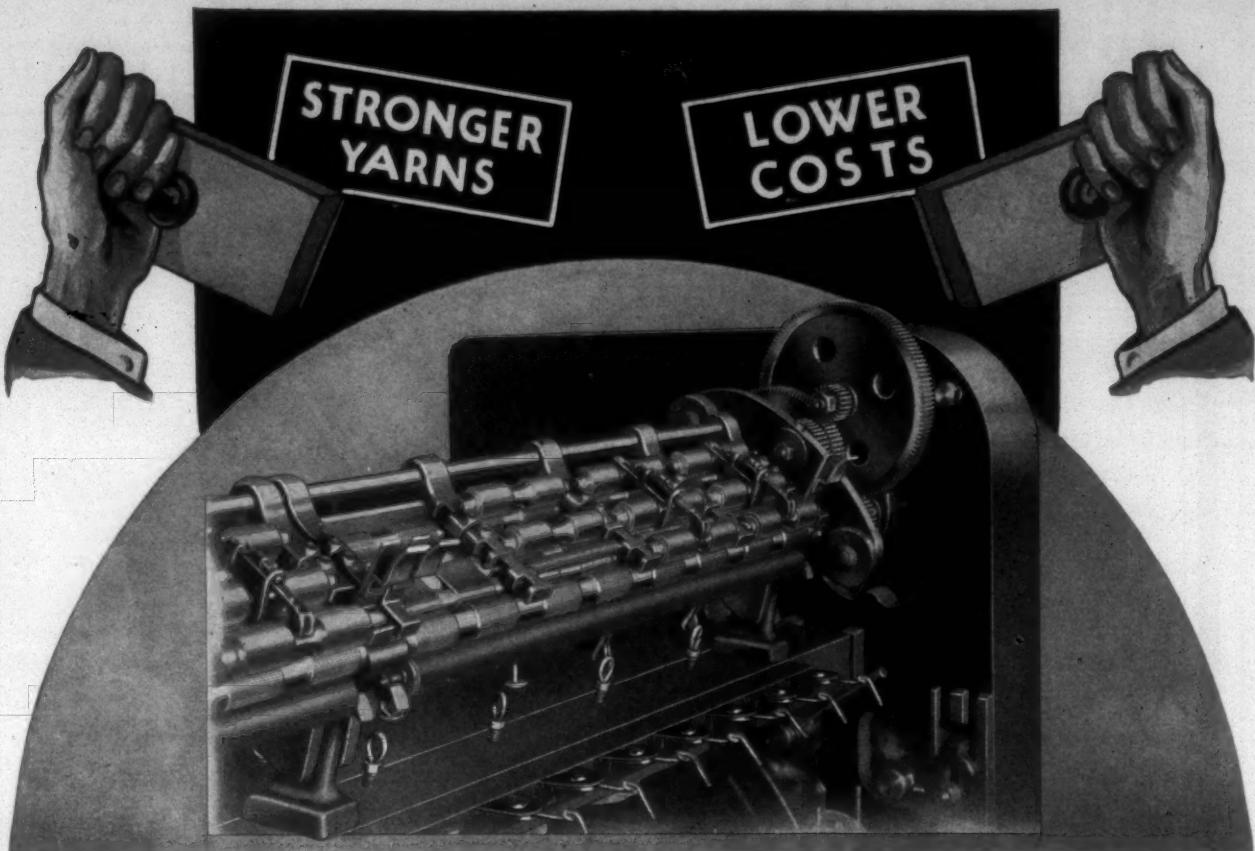
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THIS antiquated machinery has served its purpose—it has paid for itself many times over. We should like to talk with you about replacing your old looms with the latest Stafford Automatic looms—looms that will help to earn dividends for your mills. The Stafford Loom is a valuable adjunct to any mill.

Next month we shall have a picture of importance to show to you.

Full information will be gladly sent on request to mill executives who would like to know more about the Stafford automatic loom and the service it is rendering to the textile industry.

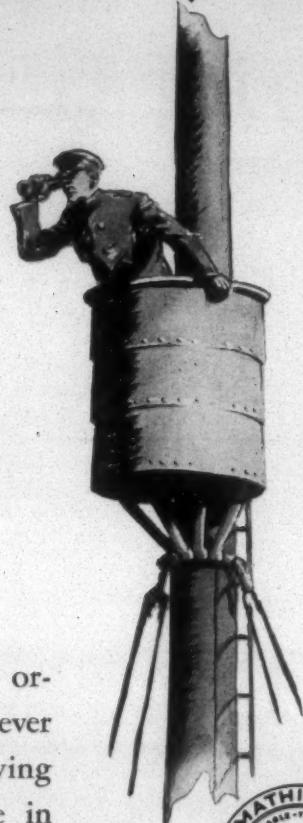
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*Makers of Bobbin-Changing and Shuttle-Changing
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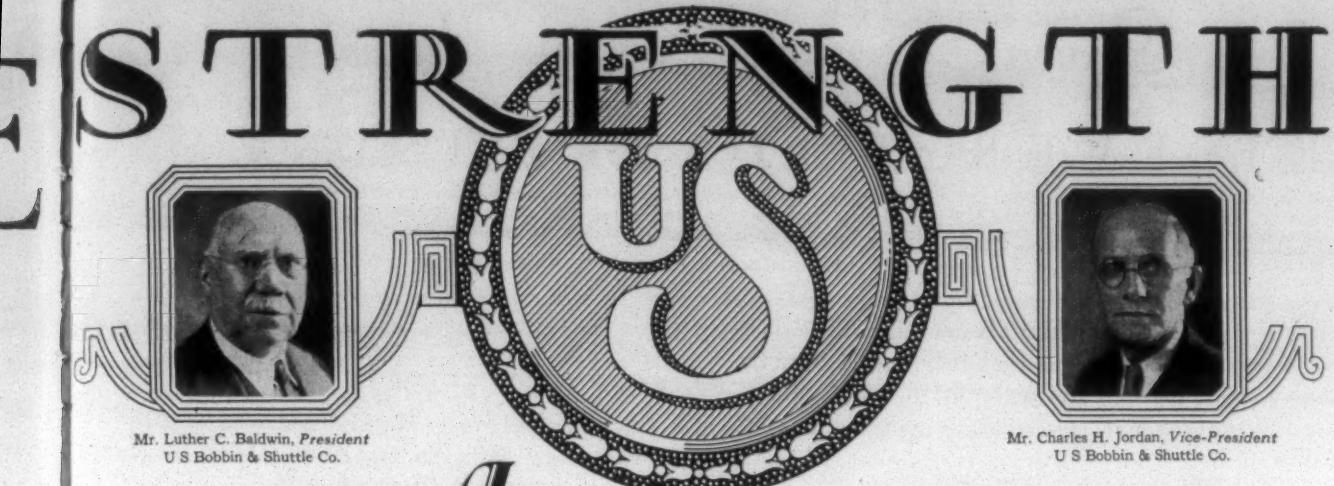
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MATHIESON CHEMICALS



Mr. Luther C. Baldwin, President
U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

Mr. Charles H. Jordan, Vice-President
U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

An Announcement to the TEXTILE INDUSTRY

THROUGH Mr. Luther C. Baldwin, its President, the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company, leading interest in the bobbin and shuttle industry announces that it has merged with it the business and organization of the Jordan Manufacturing Company, long known as the leading interest in the bobbin industry of the South.

By the merger, the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company acquires additional Southern plants and thus equips itself through the former Jordan interests to better serve the textile industry of the South where it will operate plants at Greenville, S. C., Monticello, Ga., and Johnson City, Tenn.

The Southern interests of the combined companies will be known as the Jordan Division with headquarters at Monticello, Ga. It will be managed by the Jordan personnel, which will continue to be headed by Mr. Charles H. Jordan who becomes a Vice-president and will be a Director of the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company.

Mr. Leland K. Jordan, formerly Sales Manager of the Jordan Manufacturing Company, becomes Sales Manager of the Jordan Division with headquarters at Monticello, Ga.

Mr. A. D. Roper, now in charge of the Johnson City plant of the Jordan Manufacturing Company, becomes General Superintendent of the Jordan Division, having responsibility for all manufacture in Greenville, Johnson City, and the plants at Monticello and Dublin, Georgia.

Mr. Dana R. Crawford continues as Sales Manager for the Eastern Division with headquarters at Providence.

Mr. E. C. Buffington continues as General Superintendent of the Eastern Division in charge of all operations at Goffstown and Manchester in New Hampshire, and Lawrence and Lowell in Massachusetts as well as plants in Vermont.

Through the offices of the Jordan Division at Monticello, Ga., Johnson City, Tenn., and Greenville, S. C., and the offices of the Eastern Division at Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., Goffstown and Manchester, N. H., and Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company now offers to the entire textile industry of the United States the service of an organization alert to every textile requirement, backed by well over a half century of experience.

Founded in 1857

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R.I. **COMPANY** **MONTICELLO, GA.**
EASTERN DIVISION JORDAN DIVISION

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LAWRENCE, MASS. ~ LOWELL, MASS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Crown Brand Rayon Yarns

ARE EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

THE VISCOSE COMPANY is the world's largest producer of rayon. Every year's output of CROWN Brand Yarn exceeds by millions of pounds the total production of all other manufacturers in this country.

This is success. Made possible only by the contributing successes of many factors. Crown Brand Rayon Yarn has met the needs and bettered the standards of the industry. Its case rests not on seven-league leadership in sales; but on unvarying reports of profit and good-will—from the customers of our customers on through to the ultimate consumer. Its service now is a guarantee of greater things in the future.

Crown Brand Rayon Yarns are satisfying the call of fashion for things entirely new. They are today's standard of quality in more than twenty types and sizes of yarn. True to denier, exactly even, free from defects, easily worked, clear dyeing, perfectly suited to their many uses. Their finish is permanent. They are washable, sunfast and long-wearing. Their performance is certain.

New Crown Brand Yarns now in work will extend the field of rayon—raise its style standing—further the success of all factors in the trade. Visitors are always welcome at any of our sales offices. Come to headquarters now for next year's rayon news. . . . The Viscose Company, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.



THE 1928 DISTRIBUTION OF CROWN BRAND RAYON YARNS BY USES

Figures are pounds

Underwear	17,820,000	Silk Goods	7,020,000
Hosiery	9,720,000	Wool Goods	540,000
Other Knit Goods	2,160,000	Braids, Elastics, etc.	3,240,000
Cotton Goods	10,800,000	Miscellaneous	2,700,000

Estimated output for 1929—66,000,000 lbs.

It is significant that increasing numbers of manufacturers are so proud of results obtained with Crown Brand Rayon Yarns that they are using this crown on their own labels to identify their products. We restrict its use to high-type textiles and well styled quality merchandise. It is assurance of lasting merit.

MADE OF
CROWN BRAND
Rayon Yarns

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1929

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Exhibition Shows Beauty and Style of Cotton Fabrics

NEW cottons for the spring and summer seasons of 1930 were displayed at the second annual Trade Conference, under the auspices of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Association of Cotton Dress Manufacturers at 40 Worth street, New York. More than 800 persons from all sections of the trade attended.

Sixty-five models designed especially for the popular priced dress trade were shown with an even larger collection of new spring fabrics. Five major types of apparel—sports, general wear, street dresses, afternoon dresses and pajamas were displayed and all were made of fabrics that would enable the dresses to sell at retail for not more than \$7.50 each. The entire collection reflected the new trend toward fullness and greater use of fabrics, higher waistlines and noticeable advances in intricate design and cutting.

Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute, emphasized the importance of the conference in the trade and reviewed what the Institute has done this year to advance the popularity of styled cottons.

"If we are to look to the cycle of previous fashions," he said, "we may anticipate an even greater demand for styled cottons in 1930 and particularly for those garments and fabrics that interest this branch of the cutting up trade. The styling and designing of fabrics and garments have been important influences in furthering the popularity of cottons during the current year. If we are to intensify the vogue, the continued application of the best creative thought and effort on the part of the mills, cutters and all other branches of the trade is needed. The Institute is anxious to be as serviceable as possible in this work and will always be receptive to such constructive measures as a joint conference of this kind.

"It has been a real satisfaction to us to have had some part in inspiring a new interest in cottons on the part of retailers generally and in actually assisting many of them in the preparation of advertising and exhibits.

"In response to its advertising the Institute has received inquiries from all parts of the United States, Canada, Central and South America, India, and the Straits Settlements and other countries. Generally speaking, these letters request additional style information on cottons, name of manufacturers, swatching material, etc. For example, a retail merchant in Boston advised us that he had received inquiries and orders

from twenty-two States for a single dress sketched in one of the Institute's fashion advertisements.

"These facts, together with the unusual amount of favorable comment that has appeared in news and editorial columns of the daily press, the trade press, and fashion publications and the large volume of retail advertising demonstrate beyond any doubt the extent to which the style renaissance in cotton has grown."

Phil Stone, president of the National Association of Cotton Dress Manufacturers, responded informally:

"It surely is thrilling," he said, "to see so much interest shown after you have worked on a project two or three years and find results like this."

Miss Susan Bates, of the New Uses Section of the Institute, was in charge of the manikin parade and briefly described the five types of models that were shown.

"Cotton belongs in the sports mode," she said, concerning the group of sports costumes. "Its texture is becoming to suntan skins. It is youthful—and youth is an essential factor in sports wear styles. Then, of course, cotton will tub and withstand the sun—a practical feature which is more important for sports than for any other type of outer apparel.

"The sports wear fashions for 1930 can, in practically all cases, be interpreted in cotton. Skirts are slightly longer, flares are subtle, pleats are fewer and wider—more easily laundered. Too great emphasis can not be given the jacket suit and the sleeveless dress and the suntan back. They remain the theme song of the sports mode."

Concerning the group of pajamas, she said: "These are great days for pajamas. No longer do they reserve their glory for the privacy of the boudoir, for there are now four distinct classifications. There are the sleeping pajamas and lounging pajamas, but last summer's acceptance transformed the beach pajama from a fad to a fashion. In this classification, also, goes the wide beach skirt that was launched by Mary Nowitsky. Although beach skirts were seen only on the most exclusive beaches in 1929, it is believed that they will have popular acceptance in the spring and summer of 1930. And, now, a new type of pajamas is being launched. It is the pajama for wear in the kitchen—and about the house. It is a young fashion—it is modest—and it is distinctly practical."

Those firms participating in the conference included: M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Consolidated Selling Co., Converse & Co., Galey & Lord, and Pacific Mills.

Weavers Hold Interesting Meeting

With an unusually large number of members present, the meeting of the Weavers Division of the Southern Textile Association, held at Greenville on September 13th, proved one of the best meetings this group has yet held.

Plain and fine weaving of rayon and a number of questions on slashing received the major share of attention during the discussion.

After the meeting was formally opened, Chairman E. A. Franks, who directed the discussion began with the following question:

CHAIRMAN: The first question here on the program is:

"What is the best speed for slasher on print numbers on 30s up to 4000 ends?"

You have heard the question. I know there are plenty of you in here that run slashers like that; you run them at different speeds; some say one and some say another; I would like to have somebody answer this question.

How many of you have slashers that you run 30s on up to 4,000 ends? All right, tell us something about your speeds. What do you think about what speed you should run? Somebody that has probably made some tests from different speeds.

J. H. ATKINS, Lancaster Mills, Lancaster, S. C.: I find about 30 yards per minute.

CHAIRMAN: Have you tried lower than that and higher than that?

MR. ATKINS: Yes, sir, but I find 30 yards per minute is the best speed.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else? How about you, Mr. Cobb?

W. W. COBB, Harris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.: We run about 27 yards a minute, but we might run a little higher than that if it wasn't for the condition of our room. Our steam is not very dry, and therefore we can't run quite as high speed on account of our condensation which has something to do with your speed, the drying of your yarn. We run about 27.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else? Some of you that run faster than that tell us about it.

J. L. McQUEEN, Glenwood Mills, Easley, S. C.: We run an average of 47 yards. We are very well equipped to put it across there in first-class shape. The condition of our steam is good and we run a little less than 4,000.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else?

F. E. CANTRELL, Mercury Mill, Charlotte, N. C.: We run about 40 yards per minute and get good results. We have run 36 and we have stepped it up to 40. I think we get as good results at 40 as 36.

CHAIRMAN: When you move it up to 40 did you cut your steam down?

MR. CANTRELL: We have an automatic control on our cylinders to control it.

"Tear" Drops in Rayon Fabric

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else? Well, if nobody else has anything to say about that, we will pass on. The next question is:

"What causes tear drops in rayon fabrics and the remedy for same?"

A MEMBER: Is that a solid rayon fabric?

CHAIRMAN: Yes. All of you that are running rayon warp and cotton filling hold up your hands. That won't do; I know there are more than that. You needn't be scared. We are just a family here together. All right, somebody tell us about that. Probably not necessarily a weave room man. I think probably the rayon fellows could give you some light on it.

H. B. SUMMERELL, American Glanzstoff Corporation, Charlotte, N. C.: My experience when I was in a mill, was it could be caused from four or five different things. Take 34 or 32 filament and being spliced into 6 or 8 sections and you will have loose and slack ends; the same thing would be true of the gate comb. If those ends weren't laid in the gate comb, say, in one spread it would have a tendency to bring it up too high and when it comes off you run back and of course some threads will slacken and then it catches and puckers, and that pucker, especially if it is a rayon crepe, will show all the way through.

It could also be caused by too much stretch in the yarn, pulling the life out of the yarn on the slasher; then in weaving there is more taken out, and later there is more taken out in the finishing which makes the yarn appear dead, and it could be too slow a speed. When an end breaks down you go back to catch it up; the slasher goes in slow speed and while it is moving in slow speed if you don't cut your speed off it makes your yarn hard and brittle. And too much size will cause the same thing. So, if there is too much stretch, or too slow a speed, or too much size, the yarn isn't pliable as the filling goes across that so it gives what is known as tear drops, or rain drops.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Summerell.

A MEMBER: I was going to ask the same question. I am very much interested to find out. I had believed—I don't know whether I am thinking about the same thing or not—but I believed it was done in the finishing. In other words, that the rain drops are not shown up until after the cloth is finished, and it is either something in the weaving or sizing or the combination of the acid condition in the rayon itself and the size brings out those rain spots. That is the tear drop I am speaking of. That is my idea of it. Of course I don't know, but what I have reference to is a spot like you would take a whisk broom, just rain spots all over it. That will happen occasionally and then again it won't happen. I really have nothing to add except that I have an idea it is done in the finishing.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else have something to say on that? How about some of you weavers? Mr. Jones, can you tell us something about that?

D. C. JONES, Chesnee, S. C.: No, I don't think I can; I don't know just what you mean by tear drops.

CHAIRMAN: Well, it is little spots, it looks like a little loose-looking place, but it isn't, but it looks like it, where the size has been left in it.

MR. JONES: I always felt a considerable amount of that was due to the slasher; that is about the only conclusion I can come to.

O. R. JOHNSON, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.: Mr. Franks, what construction are they talking about?

CHAIRMAN: Not necessarily 150s; 75s or 45s, it doesn't make any difference about it; you have it in any of it.

A MEMBER: Is that in the filling you are talking about? What I mean is, I know the water marks, but you spoke of 150s?

CHAIRMAN: I wouldn't say it would be in the filling or in the warp. I am asking for the information. I don't know what this fellow was using; I wouldn't say about that, but I would say 150s. There is more of that run than anything else; I suppose probably it might be 150s.

A MEMBER: Do you mean just a spot appearing that looks like a bruised spot?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, looks like you had been crying over this table.

F. A. DECKER, Textile Specialty Company, Greensboro, N. C.: I had the wrong impression awhile ago; I thought in the rayon fabric there would be four or five ends that looked like it was slack.

CHAIRMAN: No, probably in the weaving it wove in all right, but it made a spot.

MR. DECKER: I misunderstood the question when I made the statement. That wouldn't cause it, I don't think.

A MEMBER: My reference would be to a flat crepe filling on rayon.

CHAIRMAN: Well, you have it in that, too. You will have it more so in a crepe than you will in just a plain fabric.

J. D. PELL, Angle Silk Mill, Rocky Mount, Va.: That of course comes in all kinds of rayon and silk fabrics. In that flat crepe he is talking about is eliminated by using the right size and right strength and using enough weight on his warp. I think that will eliminate a lot of that. That tear drop stuff is a matter of getting your size right and your loom set up right.

I do know this, that on the silk system, on the Johnson slasher, the old 150 and 180 warp the twist in that—you haven't got much twist and it runs in places and if that warp isn't sized right you are going to have more tear trouble on those places, and it looks to me like more or less a little crinkle in the yarn and it causes that effect, because you can look at it from various angles.

CHAIRMAN: What would be the proper way to do that, Mr. Pell?

MR. PELL: Just like I said awhile ago, in that flat crepe, if you have that warp in too much size where it pulls and turns down heavy on your beam, I believe you will eliminate that. You will on a silk loom, I know.

CHAIRMAN: On the Johnson slasher, how would you slash that, from beam to beam?

MR. PELL: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN: You think that is all right?

MR. PELL: I think so. It is alright on that work. It makes a beautiful piece of goods.

CHAIRMAN: Anybody else have anything to say about it? Now, everyone of you fellows will be talking about that out in the lobby. Now is the time to talk about it. Well, I can tell you what I think about it. I don't believe that anything you do to it, any size that you put on it, light or heavy, has anything to do with it.

Of course, that is just one side of the question. I believe that the only way to keep them out of it is to have the warp perfectly straight. Make your sets up, if you are running 5,000 ends, make it up so you will have an even number of beams on your slasher behind, lay it in your comb one end from each beam and slash it perfectly straight so you will have a perfect set, so that you won't have more strength on one end than the other and it will weave the same tension.

That has been my experience, that you have a perfectly straight warp or filling. I may be wrong. I say that is just one side. And another thing, you have got to have the same spread behind that your beam is coming off of that you have on your loom beam in front. If you don't you are going to stretch your outside ends and your inside ends are going to be flat.

Anybody else anything to say about that? Well, if there isn't we will go on. Of course you can bring this thing up again if you want to. If somebody wants to talk about it some more he can say something about it.

We are going to talk about a little more rayon in this next question:

"Is it best to size rayon heavy or light? If so, why? If not, why?"

D. C. JONES: That depends on what you do with that rayon. I say size it heavy. Of course there are some weaves where we put too much size. You ruin the size on your goods. You have to be governed by what you are going to make, and the thing that is always foremost in my mind is whether or not it is going to run. Rayon sized pretty heavy would run better than some sized not so heavy, but occasionally you can't do that because it will ruin the effect you are trying to get.

CHAIRMAN: I will say that most of the rayon people advocate sizing light. I can see why they advocate that. Solid fabrics naturally makes it feel better; the finisher likes it better. Probably it doesn't take so much to size it, but he don't always have to run it, and you see there are lots of things you can put on paper you can't put in action, and the fellows that have the actual experience with it, are the ones I want to tell me what they think about it.

Light Sizing for Rayon.

H. R. TURNER, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.: Sum it up this way: The higher the quality of the rayon you are running, the lighter the size would be. When you get down to a poor quality you size heavier. Sometimes our rayon isn't what I like it to be, and when you get a high quality you can put in so much size on it, and when the rayon doesn't come so good you have to size a little heavier if you get the results you want.

MR. DECKER: We are sizing warp and it all depends upon the condition of the warp and the condition of the weave room as to whether it should be sized light or heavy. That has been our experience.

CHAIRMAN: I can readily see a mill that wasn't running anything but rayon in that room can run with a lighter size than a mill where it is running cotton and you have to have a lot of humidity, but that is a condition we have all over this country. It is mixed in with the cotton, and if you get the humidity to suit the cotton you have too much for the rayon, and if you get it down to suit rayon you haven't enough for your cotton, and there you are. What are you going to do?

MR. DECKER: Study the conditions.

CHAIRMAN: You are going to size it so it will stand the humidity, that's what you are going to do. Then some finisher will come around and say, "Oh, you have too much stuff in there; we can't get it out." That's true enough, but I think you can size a solid fabric with a whole lot less than you can if it is striped goods. I don't believe it makes any difference how much size you put in a striped piece of goods. In fact, I have about made up my mind it is best to size it heavy as it comes. If you have heavy sized it runs better.

MR. DECKER: There is a good deal, too, in how long the rayon is going to stay in the reel.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else have something to say about that? Mr. Hanna, can you tell us something about that?

G. V. HANNA, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.: We size it to suit the room. Of course the Celanese fabric I have to size that heavy to get it to run.

Depends on Conditions

A MEMBER: You were speaking awhile ago of solid rayon fabrics. I think that depends upon the material used in the fabric, and as to who the customer is. I find that most all the customers in the silk trade like fabrics very well covered, and you can't do that by sizing too heavy. Of course, speaking about the silk system of preparation of warp, I feel like you can get away with a little softer size than you could if you bring it over a lot of beams and through a long slasher arrangement and through a silk loom. I believe the fabrics are more

popular. Of course the thing to do is to take the loom and put the right stuff on them.

CHAIRMAN: I can see they want stuff to feel as soft as possible, but conditions have a lot to do with it. If you have a room with nothing but silk looms, a room of solid rayon and nothing else but rayon in that room I can see how you can do that, but when you have a hundred looms on rayon and a hundred here on broadcloth right next to it, then that is a different proposition.

Has anyone else anything to say about the size of this rayon? I think the quality of the rayon has a lot to do with how you are going to size it. If you get some with a lot of broken filaments you are going to put something in there to keep it down. Well, we will pass on to the next question.

Some fellow wants to know:

"What is the best speed for Draper looms on print numbers? Give best speed and why."

I would say automatic loom. There are a lot of you fellows running Draper looms, and there's no need for you to say you can't answer that question, because I know you have made tests. It is not necessary to be a Draper loom; I will say an automatic loom. I know some that have Stafford automatics and Hopedale, and some Mason and some Crompton & Knowles. Tell me something about the speed for this Draper loom, an automatic loom. Mr. Dill, you have made a lot of experiments, haven't you?

Likes 160 Picks

C. P. DILL, Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.: I find that 160 is about the best for a 40-inch loom; that has been my experience. We have less repair bills and besides your warp won't break as easily as it will with a higher speed. It has been my experience I get better results around 160. Possibly it might be better at 155, but I wouldn't recommend for a Draper loom more than 160.

CHAIRMAN: That is on plain work?

MR. DILL: Yes, sir.

Faster Speed Better Production.

MR. JONES: I would like to make this statement. In moving some looms at our place we bought some second hand pulleys; we moved a few looms which speeded those particular looms up in picks. We are running on those looms 72x100, 60 warp, and the mill is laid out at a speed of 150 picks. On these particular looms I am getting about 10 per cent more production than I am on the looms that are making 150 picks. I am getting a little better than 160. It was right interesting to me. Of course I haven't been running a long time and I don't know how it will hold up, but so far I am getting better production. I don't mean better production per pick, but more cloth at the higher speed.

CHAIRMAN: You are getting more percentage of production?

MR. JONES: No, but I am getting more yards of cloth in 10 hours or 55 hours.

CHAIRMAN: How is the quality of your cloth?

MR. JONES: The quality is just as good.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else? If there is nothing else we will pass on, but I think a good many of us made tests to find out what was your best speed.

Causes of Seconds

Some fellow wants to know:

"What causes most seconds on Draper looms?"

C. M. HEMPHILL, Greer Mill, Greer, S. C.: Just what makes the most seconds? Of course you would have to take into consideration what are seconds? Now I find at my place over there we are running 30 and 40, and I find that most of mine, especially on my shade cloth, where everything else is fairly well, my shade cloth

goes higher than that. Of course, if you take shade cloth, that don't go. It has to go into prints, and certainly the stuff that would pass first quality for prints would never pass it in shade. I find it is more due to the feeler, and I have given that pretty close attention for the past week or two. In fact, I have had considerable trouble with this feeler proposition over there, and I have come to the conclusion—I have watched it very closely—and we have about 10 yards and when we start our frame after doffing we let the ends come down I should say there is not more than a yard or yard and a half left on the frame itself. I have taken all these precautions but still we had them, and for the past few days I have looked over the feeler trying to find just what causes it. Well, I have come to this conclusion, that that is largely due to the way the doffer doffs the frame. Of course they have these long twist places in the filling yarn and I believe the most of them are caused from the filling going down after your frame is started up and becoming roughed around. I have come to that conclusion that my seconds or my imperfections in my shade cloth is due more to that than any other one thing, because certainly we try to do perfect work.

Handling Rayon Before Winding

CHAIRMAN: Somebody here wants to know:

"What is best preliminary treatment of rayon skeins before winding for filling? If oil is used, how applied and what per cent by weight?"

This is rayon that is used for filling. Mr. Pell?

MR. PELL: Well, that is like a lot of other questions, they are so broad. There are all kinds of way that people handle it. Some oil it, some spray it; some build a tree in a revolving pan and spray it into atomizers, and of course some use a whisk broom; some soak it, but I don't know, rayon has gotten pretty good now; the manufacturers are improving so much on it that I don't think that it is necessary to do much oiling. It depends on your equipment, of course. But some of course oil it with wicks on their winders, and of course you put in from 2, 6 or 10 per cent oil, but personally I don't like too much oil. As far as the warp goes, you don't do much oiling on that.

CHAIRMAN: There are a lot of you people using rayon and you are using oil.

A MEMBER: What do you do, Mr. Franks, do you use oil?

Uses Oil

CHAIRMAN: Yes, I use it. We use it sometimes and sometimes we don't. We do not use it on all fabrics. There are some we use it on. What we do, we put it in a vat and soak it for fifteen minutes, or around that; then we take it out and extract it for around 30 minutes and take it out and put it in the winder and run it. That's the way we use it.

A MEMBER: I am an oil salesman. The method you use is the method we recommend. We find where they spray with atomizers you can't get uniform conditions, but soaking it and extracting it is a far better method, and is the method we recommend and will help in the winding, so it won't get tangled.

CHAIRMAN: We take 10 pounds and put it in cheese cloth and put it in this extractor after it comes out of the soaking oil and extract it for 30 or 35 minutes; then it is ready to use.

Anybody else have anything to say about this oil?

A MEMBER: I would like to give our method and see if anybody else is using it. We put the oil in a tank and use pressure from the nearest compression line and let it stand over night. We spray it with 1½ or 2 per cent. We let it stand over night, then wind it and we get fairly

uniform results with that. We have been able to reduce the percentage of oil from 6 per cent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2.

CHAIRMAN: I believe if these rayon people keep on they will put these oil fellows out of business. But it is a fact you don't have to use as much as you used to because on some fabrics you don't have to use it at all.

Anybody else have anything to say about this? I would like to ask Mr. Cobb to pass around through the audience and if anybody has any question to bring it up here.

Here is a question all of you are going to jump on:

"Are automatic looms best on extreme fancies, or non-automatic?"

Mr. Littlejohn, can you tell us something about that?

R. A. LITTLEJOHN, Woodruff, S. C.: I don't think I can answer that question because we are not on fancies. I know quite a number of men present in this room this morning recommend both.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hughes, have you anything to say?

MR. HUGHES: I haven't anything to say about that.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask if anybody has automatic silk looms running rayon crepe filling on them.

MR. DECKER: I haven't got one, but I know a mill that is getting it and it is making good goods so far.

CHAIRMAN: How many looms?

MR. DECKER: Just about 10 looms on it now. He only has about 100 looms altogether.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else know of any?

A MEMBER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN: What kind of loom?

A MEMBER: Combination cotton and silk loom, the same kind of loom you have.

CHAIRMAN: I know a lot of you fellows have fancies on both automatic and non-automatic. The reason this fellow asked this question here was that he told me that a certain man had been sent down from the East to show some mills in this section, and other parts of North and South Carolina, how to run rayon, and he called it "extreme fancies," which are plain serge with rayon warp and filler, and this fellow came to me very much disturbed about it. He was the overseer in one of these mills, and he asked me what I thought about it, and I said, "I am not going to tell you what I think about it at all, because these people have sent that fellow down; now you do what that fellow says to do," and he says, "Why this fellow wants me to put this rayon stuff on two looms to a weaver; says they have found out in the East that is the only way to run it and he wanted this question asked, so I would like to know if you have an opinion, if you think rayon ought to be run on two non-automatic looms to a weaver—you would probably get enough profit out of it to put in your eye.

A MEMBER: Probably what is the matter with them is the size of the quills, small quills and they can't get many yards.

CHAIRMAN: They have the same kind of loom they have been running cotton on.

A MEMBER: That's the way a lot of silk mills in the East are doing, because they can't get any yardage on the quills they use.

CHAIRMAN: Of course this fellow talked about quitting his job, and he wanted this question asked.

W. H. BURNHAM, Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, N. C.: I saw them running eight looms automatically in a mill in the North four weeks ago, eight looms running well and making good stuff.

CHAIRMAN: Why did they run them all automatically?

MR. BURNHAM: Well, they claimed they could run it non-automatically.

CHAIRMAN: By running them automatically couldn't they run more looms than that?

MR. BURNHAM: Yes, but it was a very fine piece of goods. I don't know how that compares—I have no idea how that compares with the mills down here.

16 Looms Per Weaver on Rayon

A MEMBER: I know a mill that is running 16 on rayon, 16 looms to the weaver.

CHAIRMAN: On rayon fabric?

A MEMBER: Yes.

A MEMBER: I run cotton warp and rayon filling on automatics.

CHAIRMAN: How many looms do you run to a weaver?

A MEMBER: We run up to 24 on rayon filling and cotton warp. Our experience on it is not of particular value on this question.

CHAIRMAN: *"Why have there been no substitutes for leather check strap?"*

Most all of you run a check strap.

A MEMBER: There is a substitute.

CHAIRMAN: Is there a substitute, something that is permanent or something to take the place of it?

A MEMBER: It takes the place of it.

CHAIRMAN: You don't think it is a good substitute?

A MEMBER: I can't answer that.

MR. BARNARD: We put on some cotton substitutes for leather check straps. We ran them as long as we dared leave them on and took them off. We didn't wear them out.

CHAIRMAN: Why did you take them off?

MR. BARNARD: They didn't check back. We haven't been able to get any substitute.

CHAIRMAN: How long should a check strap last?

A MEMBER: We are getting an average life of two years on leather check straps—not ordinary leather, however.

Loom Stops Per Hour

CHAIRMAN: Here is another cotton question I will ask. "How many stops per loom per hour from all causes may be expected on broadcloth, plain or fancy?"

A MEMBER: Carded or combed?

CHAIRMAN: He didn't say.

A MEMBER: What construction?

CHAIRMAN: He didn't say that.

A MEMBER: 100x60, carded.

L. P. DUNCAN, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.: Ten stops per loom per day.

CHAIRMAN: What does someone else say? Some of you fellows running carded broadcloth tell him about it.

MR. DUNCAN: Our doesn't always run as much as ten, but that is a good idea.

MR. DILL: We run some 100x60 carded broadcloth and get ten or more.

CHAIRMAN: Ten plus? (Laughter.) Somebody else that is running that?

Ten to Twelve Stops

MR. DUNCAN: Our broadcloth 100x60 runs from ten to twelve, average about 10 stops a day fairly consistent, and I think that is pretty fair.

Button Holes in Rayon

CHAIRMAN: *"How do you get rid of button holes in rayon fabric?"*

Somebody asked that question and I know they would like to have something said about it. Mr. Dill, are you bothered with button holes in your rayon?

MR. DILL: I don't know but I think I am the one that asked that question. I was in hopes I could get somebody else on that. Of course you know what I mean. We call them butterflies. I really don't know right off; it has been sometime since I fooled with that

construction, but it seems to me we tied the knot and sized it and we could reduce them, but we never did get completely rid of them. I would like to hear somebody else discuss that.

CHAIRMAN: I can tell you how to get rid of them just exactly. You can't do it by yourself. If you will get these people to make this rayon without any knots in it, you won't have to put any knots in them.

But I think you can help that some by having all your hands tie weavers' knots and cut them off right close, and as you say your size will have something to do with that, because when this knot comes up there it is going to buck up and make a butterfly or button hole if it doesn't go through smooth and even. If they are not long enough and tie just an ordinary knot the filling is not going to slip over it; it is going to come up until it comes right up and then catches that knot and pulls it up and it is going to stand up. If you will tie a weavers' knot and cut it off very close that will help you some, but as long as you tie a knot that is all on one side you will never get rid of them.

The next question was:

"What loom setting on 37½, 64x104, 4.37 yard, will give the best filled piece of cloth? Which is best to use, 4 harness up and 1 down, or 4 harness down and 1 up on above construction?"

How many of you are running sateen, hold up hands? All right, tell us which is best.

R. A. LITTLEJOHN: Four down and one up filling sateen, I think, will give the best filled piece of cloth, that is, face up.

A MEMBER: Four up and one down I think is best.

CHAIRMAN: How about you, Mr. Burnham?

MR. BURNHAM: I don't know which is the right way, but we wouldn't try to run filling sateen four up and one down. The face is what you want on the cloth. I wouldn't see how you would have a way of checking your settings unless you run it four down and one up.

MR. DUNCAN: What settings are you talking about, that is what I want to get?

A MEMBER: Well, I don't know. The only way I know on a thing like that to tell a fellow how to set a loom, I wouldn't attempt it. Possibly our weaver could tell you.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jones, can't you tell us?

MR. JONES: Why, I can tell you. Sometimes I feel we don't do it right. The setting we finally concluded was best is just like you would set to get a cover on any piece of cloth. We run it four down and one up.

Feel of the Cloth

CHAIRMAN: Anybody else? Well, I think to get a feel on any cloth, it doesn't make any difference whether sateen or broadcloth, to get the best results and best feel you don't always know where you are going to set that, but what gives your cloth the feel and cover you want is the distance you push the filling through it as it begins to close on you, and that is determined by where you are going to set your lay. In other words, you have got to run your goods; you can't go on extremes either way; you have got to just keep trying that until you get to a point where you can run the stuff with the best cover or best feel to it. It may be an inch back or may be an inch and a half or may be closer up than that, or may be further back; it may be how you have your harness set. It depends on when that shed crosses on that filling and how far that pushes you through the warp after it begins to close. That is something you have to be governed by your ownself. I might tell you to set it this way and it might not work.

MR. DUNCAN: My question was just feel; which

would give the best cover or the best filled piece of goods—setting the harness close up?

CHAIRMAN: I think as close as you could run it.

E. H. THOMAS, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.: I have had a little experience with that myself and I found I could obtain the best cover by not going too high, with four down and one up, and allow the bottom shed to be pushed down pretty tight and the top shed tight, it gives better results, I believe.

The meeting adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION

CHAIRMAN: We are going to have a paper on "Proper Lighting for Rayon Weaving," by G. E. Park, of the Illuminating Engineering Department of the General Electric Company. Mr. Park.

Proper Lighting for Rayon Weaving

MR. PARK: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen: I am awfully glad to be here today to have this opportunity to talk about lighting to you. I have talked lighting for several years down here to a number of you individually but this is my first chance to talk to you altogether, and I am surely glad to be here.

I hope I can bring you one or two words about lighting that you will be able to carry away with you and get some value from it.

It is my understanding that you gather here because you run into some difficulties from time to time, in the course of your work, and that you can get out of the darkness of those difficulties best by coming together and discussing them, learning what the other fellow's problems are, which you by foresight, or by luck or by some circumstance have been able to get around, and then you can tell him about it and he can go home and put it into practice, and maybe he can give you some advice.

If these meetings are of value in enabling you to learn from each other, perhaps they will be our value also if we can learn something about getting out of difficulties through eliminating poor vision.

We get into a lot of difficulties in life simply because we don't know what we are getting into, and quite frequently we get into those difficulties because we don't see where we are headed.

Present Methods Demand Better Lighting

I have talked to many mill men in the South, and perhaps the one thing they have all agreed upon is, we are operating newer machines, faster machines, on newer materials, finer materials, newer patterns, newer colors, styles, if we are trying to make finer textiles I think I can safely say that not a one has ever expressed a thought but what we need better lighting than we ever had before. That has almost been the universal reaction I have had when talking to mill men.

Oftentimes I have gone out and said to myself, "I wonder if I can sell this man on the idea that he needs more light and better light?" They always want it. Maybe they aren't in position to get it, but the one thing they have always asked is, what is good lighting? What do I need? I know I need better lighting than I have. But what is good light?

We might discuss all day about that, but I like to think of it this way, that good lighting is lighting of sufficient intensity, of sufficient level and softness. Now what I wish to talk about is how to get this. First, what it is, and how to get it.

Sufficient Intensity of Light

Now as to sufficient intensity—I shall not try to take any one particular problem, and tell you how much you need, for that depends in turn on what you expect to do in your plant; the speed you are going to operate, the fineness of the goods you are going to make and a num-

ber of things. Perhaps the skill of your operator has something to do with it.

We know this, if we stop and think about an automobile driving at night for a while. Three or four years ago the States all had up legislation to limit the use of headlight bulbs to 21 candle power, and a few States passed laws prohibiting the use of automobile bulbs of anything higher than 21 candle power, the inference being they were too glaring, and they were at that time, but now we have gone to the other side of it. We have made automobiles that all of them ride 45 miles an hour; you wouldn't ride in one that wouldn't—you couldn't; there are none made, and we ride 45 and 50 miles an hour. We used to be satisfied with 30 miles an hour, and when darkness comes down upon us in the evening we would hate to drop back from 50 to 30 miles an hour, if we are 100 miles from home, and yet 21 candle power isn't quite enough and strong enough to pick out that curve or that team of mules, and we need more light.

Just stop and think a minute; suppose you were trying to maintain your speed of 45 miles an hour, after darkness, and somebody would come along with the suggestion that we put the tail-light bulb in your headlight. Now that would be a ridiculous thing because we know we couldn't make probably more than 15 miles an hour. Our speed is very dependent upon our ability to see, but if instead of replacing our 21 candle power with a tail-light we replace them with 32, we feel safe and we proceed at a much higher speed, and that is what we find when we come to the operation of faster machines or finer textiles, that we need a higher intensity of light.

The amount depends entirely upon your local conditions, but it is safe to say that in operating upon rayon of any type of weaving that perhaps ten to twelve-foot candles of illumination is the minimum, and from that on up.

Now there is a way of arriving at ten or twelve-foot candles. Briefly it is about two watts for each square foot. In other words, 10x10 is 100 square feet; you ought to have 200 watts. So much for intensity.

I believe we all feel that we do need considerably more light than we have, but this light should be a level light, and when I say level light I mean that the illumination throughout the plant should be about the same.

There was a time when our thought was to place a 60 watt lamp over this loom, and so on throughout the plant. Now we would have plenty of light right there, we would have a spot of very high intensity, then we would have an area of semi-darkness, and another area of very high intensity, and that isn't good.

High and Low Intensity

We have found that isn't good. We have found it is much better to cut down this high intensity and raise up this low intensity.

As an example, people who have difficulty in sleeping at night often find it advisable to go to bed and turn on a little bed light right over the shoulder and turn out all the rest of the lamps in the room and start reading, and almost invariably, no matter how interesting their story may be, they are asleep in a very few minutes. Why is that, and why is it if we put a local light over a loom and give us a good high intensity right there, and low intensity in the back of the loom that the morale of the entire mill seems to go down?

It is because that despite any human endeavor to the contrary, a person continually keeps looking around as they walk up and down the aisle, as they walk around the loom, as they do their work. They are continually glancing around. If we glance into a brightly lighted area the pupil of the eye contracts to the necessary

amount of light, and no more. If we glance into a darker area the pupil of the eye immediately expands to try and equalize the amount of light that comes into the eye. If we glance to the ceiling which may be very dark the pupil opens very wide to let in just as much as possible, and then we glance into this lighted area and the pupil contracts so as to equalize the amount of light coming into the eye all the time, and consequently we find very much better if we don't have too much light here and we do have more light there, if we are given a general level illumination.

Level Lighting

It isn't very high in this room today because it is dark outside and these lights are not designed for efficiency, but we have a level light; we have as much in the back as we do up here and that is the thing to keep in mind in lighting your plant. You don't want to spot all your light in one spot. Raise your reflectors higher so that the level of illumination, irrespective of where you go, is the same and you will find that your employees' keenness will be kept at a very high point as compared to building up your light one place and letting it low in the next place.

I said we wanted a high level of soft light. High intensity and high level, soft light. We need soft light, just as well as we need a high amount of light, and here is why. You can perform this experiment upon yourself anything you want to, and you will find it will give you a good headache, one that will take a long time to get over. Take a handkerchief or cloth and tie it over one eye, just cover up one eye and look with the other eye and here is what you do. You chance the way that you are accustomed to looking at everything. We have two eyes in our head, apparently so that we can get a dual vision on objects. We can look this way with one eye and we may look that way with the other eye. If we hold a pencil up in front of our face we can look right around it. We see right around it. We look continually at objects by looking this way at them and by looking that way, by trying to surround them with vision. Let's take in contrast to that a method of lighting with 500 foot range spot light on a dark night. We spot it at an object and that object creates a shadow that is increasingly large the further it goes because the light source is considerably smaller than the average light.

That isn't doing what we do with our eyes. We surround small objects with vision. The flash light does just the opposite, so that if we were to take flash lights and spot wherever we wanted to see we would find it would be just a very short time until our eyes would go back on us because every article that is being illuminated is getting too harsh a light, and every thread would be casting a severe shadow.

Now, can we take and surround those threads with light, and if we can then we will be able to see them very much better with our eyes and we can if we will take and increase this light source to two flash lights so that we throw light on both sides, and that is why I say that we want soft light, because the different shadows that the article creates instead of being an increasingly large shadow, the light cuts around it and disseminates the shadow entirely, does away with it, removes it to the place where vision is easily possible.

I want to show you just how that works out in life. To do so I have here a reflector that is a little different probably from that which is in the average factory. It is a clear light. A clear lamp has a very small filament, and if I hold my hand in front of it we see shadows on the ceiling, because my fingers are larger than the light source, and being larger than the light source they cast an increasing shadow. There is a little difference you

see, a sort of double shadow there, that is because part of the light is going back and hitting the reflector and coming forward.

Now I want to turn this into a much larger light source area. I want to make that light softer, and to do so I am going to place a diffusing bowl over it. I will hold my hand in front of it, and well you hardly see the shadow. The light is surrounding my whole arm. If I hold it a moment you can see it just a little bit, but if I hold it still it disappears.

Softness of Light

That is softness of light. That is what I mean. We are talking about light that is almost shadowless. Now every thread with clear lamps has a tendency to cast a severe, dark shadow. On the backs of your looms you are getting a severe shadow, from your operator's hand you are getting a severe shadow, from his head, from his arms, from his fingers, everywhere you are getting severe shadows with an ordinary clear lamp, and if you want to create easy vision it is necessary for you to soften your light and the way to soften a light is by increasing the light source area by taking and putting a big glass bowl around it so that you don't get those hard shadows.

Essentials of Good Lighting System

I said awhile ago that we wanted a high intensity of light; we wanted a level illumination and we wanted soft light, and, gentlemen, if we have those three things then we have a well lighted plant.

Now of course you must use some discretion in the use of lighting equipment. Even this is not fool proof. It must be laid out to your particular requirements; it must be installed to meet your particular needs. I cannot, unfortunately, come here and give you a recipe that will enable you immediately to light your plants without any further thought, but if you can carry back the need for soft light, of a general level throughout your plant, of high intensity, then you will be on the track to good light.

That is what good lighting is, and the way to get it is to install such equipment as will give it to you.

Now, to interrupt a moment, I see some men smiling—the company that employs me does not manufacture reflectors. We don't make them. There are five or six others that do make them, and I show this reflector only to show how they might be used.

Reflectors

We started in recommending these reflectors about two years ago, or a little bit more. The first plant in this particular section that was lighted this way, the first large plant, was the Slater Manufacturing Company. I presume a number of you people are well acquainted with what they have out there. It was so well lighted that last October the main machinery floor of Textile Hall was lighted with those, and they are coming in in increasing popularity all the time.

Up at Spartanburg the Drayton Mills, a large new mill devoted to finer textiles, is lighted throughout with this type of equipment. I show you this equipment only because it is a means of obtaining soft illumination, not because the General Electric Company sells them, because we don't even make them.

If we place equipment of this type in a plant of sufficient size to give us sufficient intensity of light for our particular requirements, and we hang them on such centers and such height as to give us a level of illumination, I believe that immediately you will find in your plants that many of the troubles which you run into will disappear, because the illumination which you will have will be sufficient as to let you see what is happening before it happens, and thereby remove many things that have been so troublesome to you in the past.

CHAIRMAN: I thank you, Mr. Park. I am sure we all enjoyed your tal kon lighting. Nobody appreciates a better light in a mill, especially in weaving, than we do.

Right and Left Parallel Blocks

Now one thing, we had a question asked here this morning. I studied about that since it was asked and I decided we probably hadn't thought about that thing like we should. I don't know who asked that question or anything about it, but I thought over the thing, and that man evidently had something in his head, or some idea or he had made some experiment some way or another that led him to ask that question. The first thing popped in my mind was, "That's funny, I never heard of it before, but everything starts that way." Somebody has an idea, and if it is worked out it is worth something. I don't know the man's name; I don't know whether he is in the house, but I have thought about that, and I really believe that there is something to it. Of course, I will admit I had never thought about it before, and don't know whether I would have thought about it if the question hadn't been asked, but this man asked the question, "What is the difference in a right and left hand parallel block?"

Now, of course, I don't know whether any of you thought about that or not, but I have; I thought a whole lot about it, but you know very well that on a loom that the front part of a block wears out first. In other words, it wears in a shape like this; therefore there is more pressure on the front part than there is on the back of it. If that thing could be made in a right and left hand to equalize the grind or pressure on it, so as to last a whole lot longer, there is some sense in having a right and left hand.

I don't know who asked that question, but they asked a pretty sensible question after all. A lot of fellows laughed about it; in fact I kind of smiled when it was handed to me, but I suppose there is something to it when you think about it.

How many of you loom fixers put in a parallel block and you find the front is worn out first? That is proof enough there is more pressure on that side than the other side. I just happened to think about that, and I wanted to say it. I would like to see that man and would like to get him to tell us something about it, if he is in the hall.

I am sorry he left. I am afraid he went off with the wrong impression about the thing. I am afraid he got discouraged at the attitude that was taken, but you all think about that thing; go home and look at your looms, fool with them and see if there isn't something to it.

Variation in Cloth Width

Now I have some cotton questions here. One fellow wants to know: "What is the greatest possible variation in width in cloth on plain work on E Model Draper looms?"

MR. COBB: Everybody has that.

CHAIRMAN: Well, what is the greatest variation you would have on an E Model Draper loom?

MR. COBB: I have seen in my mill as much as half an inch. Of course we wouldn't let it run that way, but we have had that happen, a half inch variation.

CHAIRMAN: But you have to stay right in behind it to keep it from varying all the time.

MR. COBB: That's an extreme; you asked me how much, and that is an extreme case, but of course that has happened.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else. How about you, Mr. Bagwell?

(Continued on Page 19)

Communism

Address by David Clark before Charlotte Engineers Club

As engineers you are interested in the industrial development of this section. I believe you are also interested in the present Communist agitation which is bringing us so much unfavorable publicity.

There is no strike in any Southern cotton mill today, nor is there a spindle idle as the result of the Communist activities.

Not counting the Communist organizers who came from the North or from abroad, and their hired gunmen, I think I would be safe in stating that there are not one hundred active Communists in this section and many of the one hundred or less joined the Communists only with the idea that while Communists they could live without working.

Fred Erwin Beall came South last December and under the name of Fred Erwin, worked in mills at Lancaster, Rock Hill, Pineville, Bessemer City, Concord and other towns. He spent several months trying to sow seeds of discord and gained a few converts at Pineville and Bessemer City, but made no headway until he reached the Loray Mill, at Gastonia, where there was employee resentment as the result of unfortunate tactics during the administration of a former manager. The unfriendly press constantly harps upon the "stretch-out system" as having caused the trouble at the Loray Mill, but the "stretch-out system" was never put in the Loray Mill, due to the fact that it cannot be of much value in a tire fabric mill.

I will not devote much time to the strike or subsequent events, as you are well acquainted with them, but will give a few facts.

Only about 20 per cent of the operatives of the Loray Mill participated in the strike and since May the Loray Mills have been running with a full complement of workers and knows nothing about any strike.

The Communists also caused a small strike at Pineville and Bessemer City, but there has been no strike in either of those towns since May.

The total accomplishment of the Communists in the South has been three strikes, two of which were very small and the acquisition of less than 100 active members, and you no doubt wonder why they persist in their efforts in the fact of such a complete failure.

Communism in the United States today is nothing more or less than a highly organized and very profitable "racket" through which a very large number of people earn a very lucrative living.

When Tom Mooney was being tried for the San Francisco dynamite outrages, the Communists, who were then called anarchists, began the collection of funds for his defense and it was found that no one had to account for the funds collected and that every collector could determine his own salary and audit his own expense account, it developed a new field for grafters.

When Sacco-Vanzetti were arrested for the robbery of a payroll and the murder of a paymaster, it was not known that they were Communists, but that fact later developed and the grafters and "racketeers," many of whom had been Tom Mooney collectors, again entered the game and collecting funds for Sacco and Vanzetti became a very profitable occupation. It is estimated that \$1,500,000 was collected, with less than \$50,000 of the amount being applied to the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

At the close of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, the leading

defense attorney thanked the Court for the courtesies shown and stated that the trial had been fair.

New attorneys were brought in and legal appeals of many kinds were prepared, so that eight higher judges, including two members of the United States Supreme Court, reviewed the case, but could find no evidence of any unfairness. Gov. Fuller finally appointed a commission of distinguished and unprejudiced men, including President Elliott, of Harvard University, to study the case and they reported that the trial had been fair and that Sacco and Vanzetti appeared to be guilty.

On the day Sacco and Vanzetti were electrocuted, one of the New York papers rightly observed that an army of people would now have to find employment.

Some of them did find employment, but having had a taste of the "racket" under the Tom Mooney and the Sacco-Vanzetti name, they have been hoping for another, and the Communist movement in the South has looked to them like another good chance, but up to the present time it has not proved as profitable as expected. A well-organized meeting at New Bedford, Mass., two weeks ago netted only \$131.20, much to the disgust of the "racketeers."

When the majority of the employees of the Loray Mills attempted to return to their work, contrary to Beal's orders, they were set upon by Beal and Pershing and their followers and many of them were badly beaten. Sheriff Rhyne, of Gaston County, was thrown down and his face badly lacerated. Many men and women were beaten solely because they wanted to go to work and yet the Communists and the unfriendly press claimed that was all right, but when a Communist named Wells was given a tanning and was injured less than many of the loyal workers, of the Loray Mills were injured, it becomes a great outrage.

I do not condone or approve the actions of the mob but it shades into insignificance when compared with the lawless actions of the Communists at the Loray Mills and at Pineville.

Beal and Pershing had from the beginning preached the doctrine of free love, no religion and social equality with negroes.

With few exceptions, the few mill employees who joined his banner were of such a low type that free love and no religion was all right with them, but they could not stand for social equality with negroes and they resented the fact that at their dances in New York, the Communists made white girls dance with negro men.

One afternoon a bitter row broke out in Beal's camp over the negro question and he saw a division of his forces. That night the shack was torn down, without injuring any inmate and without any of them being in the least excited. At no point in Gaston County that night was any group of automobiles parked or any gathering of men noticed.

I am convinced that Beal used part of his crowd to tear down the shack and claimed an attack as a means of getting his crowd back together.

They built a new camp and shack and one afternoon a New York negro, named Otto Hall, came to the camp. He had been sent to Russia by the Communists along with many other negroes and educated in Communism as part of a plan to organize Southern negroes. Otto Hall believed in and demanded social equality but his

presence resented by the Southerners in the camp and a fight occurred.

Again Beal faced a split in his ranks and that night he sent his men to attack the workers in the Loray mills and that night some of his crowd shot Chief Aderholt in the back.

It may be that because they cannot identify the man who actually shot Chief Aderholt, he may go free but everybody knows that Aderholt was murdered by Communists.

The arrest of the Communists, many of whom had been brought from the North as gunmen or guards and paid \$40 per week, gave the "racketeers" the excuse they had been looking for and an army went forth in the North to raise funds.

It was also the cue for the appearance of their second line of defense, the Civil Liberties Union, which, if properly named, would be known as, "The Criminal License Union."

Arthur Garfield Hayes, who was recently here as one of the defense attorneys is, in effect, the Civil Liberties Union, but associated with him are a number of men who have a record of disloyalty to the United States.

Prior to our entrance to the war the Germans had a scheme to send the steamer Wilhelmina from New York to Hamburg, loaded with food supplies, with the hope and expectation that she would be captured by the British Navy and involve us in war with England. One member of the firm of Hays, Kaufman & Lindherm wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he said:

"The vessel is American. The officers are American. The engineers are American. The cargo is of American manufacture. It is an American venture, pure and simple, and no one else has any interest in it whatever."

In spite of these positive declarations by Mr. Hays' firm, the government did not release the ship and in testifying, under oath before a Senate committee in 1919, A. Bruce Bielaski, of the Department of Justice, stated that the ship was financed with German money and that there was no real financial interest on the part of any American concerned at all. Mr. Bielaski also testified:

"I think there was disbursed by Hays, Kaufman & Lindherm about \$200,000 placed at their disposal by the Germans."

Mr. Hays was also attorney for the notorious German propagandist, Frau Rosika Schwimmer.

William Z. Foster, who recently supplanted a man named Pepper as head of the Communists in America, was given the appointment, according to a Moscow dispatch, because his loyalty to Russia was greater than that of Pepper.

Speaking at Bessemer City a few weeks ago, Foster condemned the United States Army and Navy and any form of preparedness.

In the March 1st, 1929 issue of "The Imperekor," the Soviet organ, the following statement is made:

"Therefore, the question of the unceasing reinforcement and strengthening of the Red Army and the defensive capacity of the Soviet State must be the central point around which the whole of our work is concentrated.

"During the past year the development of the armed forces of the Soviet Union took the form of unceasing effort for the strengthening of all elements required for the fighting efficiency and military defense of the proletarian state."

It must be evident to anybody that Foster and the

Communists seek to destroy all military power in other countries, while building up that of Russia.

Communists and their friends make fun of the suggestion that Russian money is being sent to the United States to aid in developing Communism, but less than two years ago the secret service of England laid bare Soviet activities, in that country, which involved large sums of Russian money.

England bundled up the entire group of propagandists and shipped them back to Russia, but if we should attempt to do anything of the kind here, it would be called an abridgement of the right of free speech and Mr. Hays and his "Criminal License Union" would arrive.

On Friday the police battled with 2,000 white and negro Communists in Brooklyn, N. Y., when they attempted to hold a meeting without a permit and the editor of the Daily Worker was jailed. New York papers are, however, so busy writing about a minor Communist disturbance at Gastonia that they have little space to devote to their own riot.

Within the past two weeks eight Communists have been jailed in Philadelphia for even mentioning Sacco-Vanzetti in addresses and the same thing has happened in Boston. It seems that this section is the only real home of free speech. If a man arose in Russia, and criticized the Soviet Government, he would be shot without a trial.

Queried while speaking at North Carolina relative to an action he advised contrary to North Carolina law, Wm. Dunne said: "We care nothing for your laws," and yet the Communists call upon our laws for protection whenever anything does not go to suit them and they want everybody punished who dares interfere with them.

This Communist agitation is confined to a very small and a very low class of people and will die out whenever it loses its force as a means of conducting a well organized money-collecting "racket."

There is not the slightest reason to believe that Communism will ever become established in this section or that the National Textile Workers will ever become a force among cotton mill employees.

In the midst of the present turmoil, however, we must work towards the establishment of two great principles.

(1) No man shall be refused employment by any establishment because he is a member of a union of any kind.

(2) Every man and every woman shall have a right to enter his or her place of employment, at all times, without interference or molestation.

Our future depends to a large extent upon how firmly these principles can be established.

In closing, I wish to say that contrary to general opinion, very few New England mills are closed shop mills or recognize unions in dealing with their labor.

They do not refuse to employ union labor, but they do not deal with them as such.

According to the American Labor Book, textile unions had 104,600 members in 1920. For five years now their membership has been put down by them as 30,000 and I am reliably informed does not exceed 10,000.

With perpetual labor disturbances and strikes, Massachusetts has dismantled 3,400,000 cotton spindles since 1923, dropping from 11,800,000 to 8,400,000 and thousands of former mill workers have been thrown out of employment.

Weavers Hold Interesting Meeting

(Continued from Page 16)

Depends on Construction

MR. BAGWELL: I think the construction of your goods would have something to do with the variation. The lighter counts have a tendency to pull in or spread more than the heavier counts would. At least that is our experience. We are now making a piece of goods that we have to guarantee the width, the color, the breaking strength. Every piece is tested before we can ship. If it doesn't come up to our requirements, it is our goods, and we find we have to run that light count goods something like half an inch wide to be able to guarantee it measuring $37\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and we find also that just handling that goods with the brush or anything else that you can pull it down a half inch without any effort, so I think the construction would have quite a little to do with variation.

CHAIRMAN: Do you think goods coming off the loom of that construction could be made to vary in the cloth room, going through the brush room?

MR. BAGWELL: Yes, sir; this particular piece of goods if you roll it on the floor and pull the ends you can pull it down an inch or inch and a half. It don't stand its weight.

Test of Variation

E. H. THOMAS, of Abbeville, S. C.: I made a test on that the other day, on 40-inch wide, and we put a rule on the take-up and lightened the tension on the let-off, lightened it down to as light as it would run with the smooth face on the floor, then we started back the other; we tightened it down as tight as it would run and the greatest variation we got was $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and I found that the average tension that it tightened down to 40 inches, then I set the loom in front of it, the tension on it to where it was $40\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the loom under the slight tension, and had the weaver to put the cloth through in the regular way and the piece of cloth run under high tension held up; it measured up 40 inches. The one under the slight tension pulled down a quarter of an inch. They were both the same width in the loom.

Slashing Temperature

CHAIRMAN: We will pass on to another question. Here is a slasher question.

"When running 30s warp on slasher, what should be the temperature of the cylinders, at 40 yards per minute without drying the yarn too much? What is the greatest amount of moisture that can be left in the warp without causing mildew? What per cent moisture gives the best running warp, also the same question on 15s warp for drills?"

In other words, he wants to know on 15s warp and then on 30s warp. What is the temperature, or what should you run? In other words, I think he means what pressure or what number of pounds of steam on his cylinder, or of temperature. You could call it temperature. Will somebody tell us something on that?

MR. BURNHAM: I don't know anything about the relation, but about 235 Fahrenheit is right on cylinders. I don't know anything about relation of steam pressure to temperature.

A MEMBER: Which cylinder?

CHAIRMAN: Big cylinder.

A MEMBER: Control between the big cylinder and little cylinder, nearer the big cylinder.

MR. BURNHAM: I think you are talking about the exhaust.

A MEMBER: I am talking about the cylinder surface,

the cylinder temperature as taken by a cylinder control.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else have something to say on that? How about it, Mr. Cobb?

MR. COBB: We have not tested the temperature. We don't run that high speed, and we run regularly around 7 pounds steam pressure, but we have no way of testing and we have no control. We have one on one slasher, but we have been having trouble with it working, and it is not in use at present. I couldn't tell you, but we use around 27 yards a minute and we use around 7 pounds of steam, but as I told you this morning, our steam is not good dry steam.

CHAIRMAN: How about it, Mr. Thomas?

MR. THOMAS: I don't know about the temperature but I know about how many pounds of steam I run. I have no way of measuring. We have the old steam gauge on ours and I have found that after they run awhile in the morning it gets pretty warm and about 5 pounds is a plenty, and I never wanted my yarn bone dry, and we have to run more steam in the morning until we get everything warmed up.

Percentage of Moisture

CHAIRMAN: He wants to know how much moisture to leave in his yarn.

MR. THOMAS: I leave about 10 per cent. That would depend on how long the warp was going to last. If it stays in too long it might mildew. If you are going to carry a big stock of warp, but I like as much as I can get without having it mildew, and I usually run 10 per cent.

S. G. MAYFIELD, Union-Buffalo Mills, Fairmont, S. C.: We are running about 4 pounds of steam on 30s warp, 2,000 ends.

A MEMBER: I find you can dry warp better in the afternoon than in the forenoon. We use from 7 to 8 pounds of steam in the morning and in the afternoon I can get my slasher down on 1,600 ends to 2 pounds and dry well that way. In fact, in our reports that come back where we send off tests, we over-dry it at two pounds of steam.

MR. BURNHAM: I had a right interesting remark made by a testing laboratory here awhile ago. We were like everybody else, we were trying to leave in 7 to 8 per cent, working to that end, and found that we were taking out some moisture that was in the raw yarn, but in our mill we use about $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent moisture behind the slasher in order to add any we would have to add to that $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in front, and we were taking a part of that $5\frac{1}{4}$ out, and in discussing it with the chemist from a laboratory who was making our test he told me that there was 99 out of every hundred tests that came to him to make moisture tests on slashing where they showed a lower percentage of moisture than the raw yarn. I thought that might be of interest. In fact that was the condition we were in.

About the percentage of moisture in warp, I don't know. If you can get eight to nine per cent I would like to hear of it and find out exactly how he is going it, leaving 9 per cent in his slashed yarn.

MR. LANGLEY: I think I can bear Mr. Burnham out in his statement on some of his laboratory tests. We fool ourselves so often in slashing and we think we are leaving in a lot when we are taking it out. That was our experience in having these tests made, and we have a pretty hard time ordinarily without having controls on slashers to keep in as much as we have in the yarn back of the slasher, and we have worked out a system without controls, however, by making continuous tests and trying to train our slasher men that we are keeping in just a very small—say one or one and a half and less than

half of one per cent, sometimes, of the moisture that is really in the yarn back of the slasher. That is one thing I think that as weavers and finishers maybe we have been lax and careless in, is getting absolute check on what we are doing in our slasher room, and I think those of us who have tried it out have found we have improved our weaving. We have cut down our loom stocks by maintaining at least the moisture in the yarn before we put it over the slasher. We are drying, as a rule, too dry.

And then another thing I was thinking about was how we could know by the pounds of steam we carry. We can't tell by the pounds of steam we carry how dry we are drying our yarn because the condition of our room would have a lot to do with that.

Steam Pressure

Some gentleman spoke of being able to use less steam in the afternoon than in the morning. I think that is very true because we steam up in the morning and our room is cold and our cylinders and machines are cold and when they begin to warm up and we get the room warmed up and get the temperature higher then of course it is going to take less pounds of steam or pressure to dry our yarn to where it should be, and it is very often the case that we dry it by trying to maintain a certain number of pounds pressure.

I think it is a mistake for us to try to maintain a certain number of pounds pressure in our cylinders.

J. P. STONE, Cramerton, N. C.: That sounds like a fairy tale, but it is true. We have a slasher that runs 3,600 ends, 15s warp, on less than half a pound of steam. We started experimenting with it a few months ago and didn't have any control, and took a thermometer off a cooking kettle and bored a hole in the condensing line and put this in and it registered it above 220, and we kept lowering it until we got to 208, to dry the yarn, and about 8 hours a day that runs without any steam at all, less than half a pound. Before we always run that at 8 pounds, and a slasher man declared it couldn't be done.

MR. HEMPHILL: I would like to say that I am very conveniently fixed; I am near the boiler room and we scarcely run more than 2 pounds. We run 24s and 30s up to 37s.

Notwithstanding the fact we run day and night, we can tell a difference; it takes a little more in the morning than in the afternoon. Our gauges don't register anything in the afternoon, but our warps are sometimes then a little bit drier than I like to feel them.

I would like to say in addition that we only slash about 22 to 24 yards per minute. We run three; we had two running for a year or two and our men said that it couldn't be dried and we started three and we were getting it too dry, and things like that, so I started the third slasher in order to cut the steam down and dry the yarn too much, but in the afternoon my gauge doesn't register anything at all, but as to what temperature it is, I have never tested that out.

No Steam Pressure

MR. BURNHAM: Mr. Chairman, I should have told the whole story while I was on my feet, but I was afraid nobody was going to believe me until these two hardier spirits paved the way. We don't show any pressure at all on our steam gauges in drying about 4,800 ends of 40s or drying about 6,000 ends 50s. On any work we run we show no pressure at all.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody else have something to say on that. Do you have two cylinders or one?

MR. BURNHAM: In other words, if you are sizing light you can dry better than you can if you are sizing heavy? I think everybody uses too much steam in drying warp. The fact of the business is they dry the warp with about

half the steam most of them use. They are afraid something will happen and it will go by and then won't be dry, but I think that a warp should not be dried too much coming off the cylinder. The slasher man probably goes by this gauge. The warp coming off the cylinder should feel a little warm, that is, if it is about right, coming off that cylinder. If it is cold, you are drying too dry. It should be a little warm. If it is a little warm there is some moisture left there. If it is cold it is too dry.

MR. DUNCAN: We finally got to checking ourselves on the amount of moisture left in the yarn. To begin with we found we had 5 or 6 per cent with a little less in the yarn going into the slasher; then we put on temperature control on the boiler and began to increase speed and reduce temperature, and we got up as high as 10 per cent and had mildew, and the looms didn't run quite as good with nine and ten per cent as they did when we cut it down to 7 and 8 per cent. We make weekly or three or four times a week temperature tests in the yarn from each slasher, and these are recorded and kept—temperature and amount of moisture left in. In addition to that we make a report on each slasher showing the total amount added at the slasher by weighing the yarn before it goes in and weighing the yarn that comes off and by keeping that percentage of gain within a certain range, which we can determine by the amount of size you add, plus the amount of moisture you want to leave. We try to keep it in that range and as long as we do we find our work runs much more uniformly, but we couldn't tell anything about it until we got records of it and made tests regularly, and we still check them.

CHAIRMAN: I believe we don't know what we are doing unless we do check. We are just guessing absolutely. Of course if we guess right, it's all right, but if we guess wrong, something happens. Somebody else have something to say on that?

MR. DUNCAN: We increased the speed of our slasher from 27½ to 40 yards.

MR. HEMPHILL: I would like to ask, what would be the difference in temperature, suppose you are running 2 pounds on the cylinder and you should increase to 6 or 8 pounds.

CHAIRMAN: Can somebody answer that question for Mr. Hemphill?

MR. BURNHAM: I can answer it only by an experience. We started our slasher and we couldn't dry warp with 8 pounds of steam, and in locating our trouble we found that it was in relieving the cylinders of condensation altogether. Get the condensation away from that cylinder and I think then you could figure each unit you get from a pound of steam, but if you are holding that condensation back, running it into a heating line or running it back to the boiler, then I don't think you could figure the unit you are getting from a pound of steam.

CHAIRMAN: Does that answer the question?

MR. HEMPHILL: No. I was wanting to know, under ideal conditions, suppose you had two pounds of steam and then raised it. At 2 pounds you had 212 degrees, and then raised to 6 or 8 pounds or any number of pounds. What would your temperature be then? How much would you raise your temperature?

When Filling Breaks

CHAIRMAN: We have another question on cotton. Some fellow wants to know what causes the filling to break in loom when shuttle is good and bobbin is not too large, and leave a mispick part of the way across the cloth, run on and not change, on Draper loom without feelers?

MR. COBB: Part of that is caused in the way your

shuttle goes into the box—it flies up and catches and cuts the thread.

MR. JONES: I am going to tell you, I have been running all over the country trying to find a man that could tell me that one thing, and if he is here for goodness sake get up and tell me.

MR. COBB: There is a Mr. Williams—I don't know whether he is here or not. He was over at my place a while back and he was showing us some fellow had got up a little piece of leather to go in there to stop that shuttle as it goes in the box and keep from cutting it; that's right good. If you would see him he could tell you more about it. He was giving that out gratis and it will help a lot where the shuttle goes in the box and the filling will naturally slack a little and lots of times it will catch between the plate and shuttle and that will cut it off and when it goes back on the other end that will pick up and catch and it will leave a shuttle mark in the cloth. That will eliminate 25 per cent of that filling breakage by putting that little piece of leather on. It is a very simple operation.

CHAIRMAN: How about Mr. Hemphill?

MR. HEMPHILL: I have that all right, but I feel pretty much like Mr. Jones, I have those same troubles right now and I would be tickled pink to have anybody explain to me how to rid it.

CHAIRMAN: Well, that filling is cut by throwing against the mouth of the box, isn't it? I don't know if that fellow's parallel block wouldn't help some. You know if you bring this picker up just exactly right, it is not going to do that, is it? That's why he put that piece of leather in there to keep it from catching that up. If the picker came up exactly right it isn't going to hit the front of the box, is it?

MR. COBB: No, if he will do that.

CHAIRMAN: And I don't know, if you cut off your parallel box in the front and just turn it and point it that way (indicating) it will hold it away from the mouth of the box.

MR. COBB: That's where 50 per cent of it is cut.

CHAIRMAN: I'll tell you, let's some of us try that.

MR. THOMAS: I have tried Mr. Williams' leather, and in order to get it on real good I sawed into the plate in line with the edge and broke the little notch out by sawing at a 45 degree angle, in case the leather should come off it wouldn't cut. Then I drilled a little hole and fastened the leather down with screws, and I believe that it has helped me in that breaking. I have watched it pretty closely and after being covered with leather they do not touch the top of the box plates. It holds them down and I think it helps a lot.

Where Filling Breaks

A MEMBER: I would like to know where the filling breaks the worst, when the bobbin is half full or about empty or about one-fourth?

CHAIRMAN: This gentleman wants to know where the filling breaks?

MR. JONES: I can't see any difference in mine. It just breaks anywhere, any time it takes a notion.

CHAIRMAN: It breaks when it takes a notion?

MR. JONES: Yes, sir. (Laughter.)

MR. HEMPHILL: Mine has a tendency to break more near the change of the bobbin.

CHAIRMAN: I can see it possibly would do that, because that filling that is upon the bobbin is pulled harder around the end of the bobbin and any little thing would cause it to break when it gets that low, because up here it looms off from around the end and doesn't pull hard on the end, but when it gets down here it pulls harder and naturally if there is anything to break it, it will make it break quicker.

MR. Langley: Speaking of this filling break, I think if the filling breaks within itself it is nearer the finish, but the first filling breaks that we found were when filled. This leather on the back of the box plate might help it. I think we had more breaks there with it full or three-quarters full than we did on an empty bobbin, and I think we have two or three breaks to think about when we begin to overcome filling breaks.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask if anybody has tried putting more twist in the filling to see if that would help it?

MR. HEMPHILL: I have tried that and it didn't help any.

CHAIRMAN: It looks to me like that would make it break worse, wouldn't it? I don't know, but it would balloon more, and if ballooning causes it to break it looks like it would break worse.

Extra Beams

If there is no more on that I have some more questions here.

"Is it best to use extra beams when there are different weaves in the same fabric?"

Suppose you had stuff that had lots of stripe. This stripe probably was a basket weave; this stripe over here probably a tape and so on like that; the other would be probably plain cloth.

MR. JONES: I have had a good deal of experience along that line, and I just want to say this much, that if you don't want to get into a terrible lot of trouble, don't ever try to economize on beams.

CHAIRMAN: A fellow asked me to have discussed over here this question:

"In weaving Bedford Cord eight ends to the wale or rather pique and the ends in the top of the wale kinks, what would you do in this case with no backing ends used?"

In other words, the stuff has little corn rows all the way across it and the ends on the top of the wale kinks, what to do to stop it from kinking? Somebody ought to answer that question. Well, I know some of you know what you would do in a case like that. Of course you would stop it from kinking. It isn't always that the ends in the top are kinked; sometimes they do and sometimes they don't. Sometimes it is the filling that is kinking, and he thinks it is the warp, but if I was running as heavy stuff as that I would put the two ends that are in the top of the wale on a separate beam. Then what makes the filling kink? It is not in the warp? Sometimes the warp does; you put these two ends that don't interlace, just let the rest of them sag down and then it kinks that filling in the top. The difference in the contraction lets these ends sag down and it will catch this filling and make it kinky-looking, consequently if it was on a separate beam he could run it at separate tension.

MR. BURNHAM: Would you do that same thing when you put your two center ends in your wale on your top beam where a wadding end is used?

Print Cloth Numbers

CHAIRMAN: No, I wouldn't do it; the fine wadding end would take care of it.

Here is a question on print numbers:

"On shade cloth goods at what length in yards apart do you allow imperfect changes of filling?"

"Does your looms change filling from feeler and filling fork or just change from feeler only?"

As I understand this, he wants to know how many bad changes of filling he can let go, or how far they would be and yet return good cloth?

How many fellows here run shade cloth? Could you tell us something about that, Mr. Hemphill?

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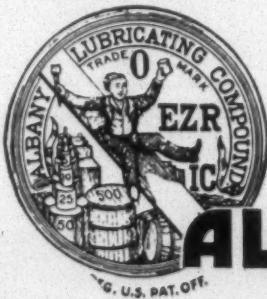
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PERSONAL NEWS

Will Hill has become master mechanic at the Haleyville (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company.

Charles Voss has become second hand at the Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. P. Wilson of Anderson, has become overseer of cloth room at the Ladlassie Mills, Anderson, S. C.

A. S. Fortune has been elected treasurer of the Walker County Hosiery Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

W. B. Shaw has been elected secretary of the Walker County Hosiery Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

W. Herbert Revells has been promoted to night overseer of carding at the Chesnee (S. C.) Mills.

A. E. Gregory, formerly superintendent of the Massachusetts Mills, Lowell, Mass., has been appointed agent of the Houston Textile Mills, Houston, Texas.

J. L. Beard, formerly of the Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga., is now overseer weaving at the Stowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

J. J. Tolbert has resigned as section man at the Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., and is now located at Shannon, Ga.

W. F. Jones, formerly of Humboldt, Tenn., has become overseer carding and spinning at the Haleyville (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company.

W. M. Morgan has resigned as master mechanic at the Haleyville (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company, and is now located in Dallas, Texas.

L. C. Coggins has resigned as overseer twisting with the American Chatillon Corp., Rome, Ga., and accepted a similar position with the DuPont Rayon Company, Richmond, Va.

F. Cuppen, of Holland, who is connected with the engineering department of the American Enka Corp., has arrived in Asheville to assume his duties with the plant there.

J. W. Hundley, president of the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C., has also been elected president of the Tin Decorating Company, of Baltimore.

J. B. Holt, formerly overseer of carding at the Union Mills, Maiden, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Rodman Heath Manufacturing Company, Waxhaw, N. C.

L. A. Cottrell, formerly overseer weaving at the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has become overseer weaving, slashing and drawing-in at the Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

A. L. Whetstone has resigned as superintendent of the Dallas Textile Mills, Dallas, Texas, and accepted a similar position at the Russellville, Ala., plant of the Alabama Mills Company.

W. H. McDowell, formerly with the Scotland Neck Hosiery Mills, Scotland Neck, N. C., is now with the sales department of the W. B. Davis & Sons Hosiery Mills, Fort Payne, Ala.

J. A. Thompson has resigned as second hand at the Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., to accept a position with the American Chatillon Company, Rome, Ga.

M. L. Wiggins has resigned as overseer of spooling, winding, twisting, slashing, drawing and tying department of the Whitmire plant of the Aragon-aldBaldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

J. P. Childress has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spooling, winding, warping and twisting department of the Whitmire plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

Russell C. Young is now located with the Boston office of Borne Scrymser Company, representing to the New England trade, Breton Minerol process and their other specialties for textile manufacturing.

W. A. Enloe has been elected president of the Walker County Hosiery Mills, LaFayette, Ga., succeeding the late A. R. Fortune. He is also president of the LaFayette Cotton Mills and the Bank of LaFayette.

A. F. Bruton has resigned his position as general manager and assistant treasurer of the Saratoga Victory Mills, Albertville and Guntersville, Ala., effective October 15th, to accept a position as general manager of the Hannah Pickett Mills No. 1 and No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

The American Aniline & Extract Company has opened a branch plant in Canada. This will be known as the Canadian Aniline & Extract Company, 35-39 Cannon street East, Hamilton, Ontario. This plant will be in charge of W. P. Gudgeon. They will carry a complete line of their products, manufacturing the largest of them in the Canadian plant.

Master Mechanics to Meet

The Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at Columbia, S. C., on October 3, it has been announced by W. C. Young, chairman of the Division.

The meeting will be devoted to a technical discussion of a number of important subjects to engineers and mechanics. The discussion will be based upon the following questions:

Questions for Discussion.

1. Upkeep of machine tools and shop equipment.
2. What is a well equipped shop for an average textile mill?
3. Does the Automatic Gear Cutter or Hobbing Machine justify the investment for the average mill shop?
4. Advantage of an Electric Welder.
5. Electric Welding vs. Acetylene, or should a shop have both?
6. Should we buy special steel for making studs, etc.? If, so, why?
7. Is it bad practice to turn cold rolled steel?
8. Does it pay to standardize on valves and other equipment in order to carry a minimum amount of spare parts?
9. Ball and Roller Bearings vs. Ring Oilers.
10. Rotor Pumps vs. Steam Pumps for boiler feed, etc.
11. Proper upkeep of fire fighting equipment, fire brigades and fire signals.

12. What is a well equipped carpenter shop for the average textile mill?
13. Methods of village upkeep.

The meeting will be open for discussion of any other subject that any member cares to bring up.

Glenn E. Parks, of the National Laboratory Works, will give a paper on "Proper Lighting for Rayon Weaving and the Effect of Different Lighting on Rayon."

Textile Operating Executives of Georgia

A full report of the discussion at the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held in Atlanta on Tuesday, will appear in these columns next week.

The meeting was devoted to slashing and weaving and was attended by representatives of a large number of Georgia mills.

Rayon Plant Nears Capacity

Richmond, Va.—The big Amphill plant of the Du Pont Rayon Company, which has been gradually speeding up since it commenced regular operations early in June, is now approaching its normal output of rayon yarn. The plant is operating at 70 per cent of capacity at present and the full rate will be reached about October 20. About 54,000 pounds of rayon are now being shipped from the plant each week to weavers and knitters.

When capacity production is reached late in October, the output will be at the rate of some 4,000,000 of rayon annually. This is equivalent to about 333,000 pounds a month or 77,000 pounds weekly. The production by weight is expected to vary with the deniers produced.

Use Many Workers

The plant is now giving employment to about 1,600 residents of Richmond and the vicinity. What the ultimate employment will be when capacity production is reached cannot be learned as the number of workers will not vary in exact proportion to the speed of output.

The new plant has established a notable safety record of operating 800,000 pay roll hours without loss of any employee's time through accident, it was learned. The month of August was devoted to a special accident prevention campaign, conducted with the extensive use of posters and individuals safety talks. In addition, the plant has a permanent staff of safety officials in charge of accident prevention.

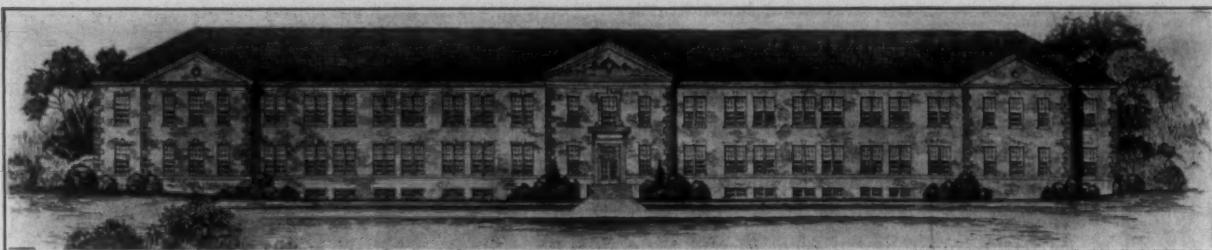
The du Pont plant is estimated to have cost approximately \$8,000,000. When operations are in full swing, it is thought, from a comparison of wages paid in similar factories, that the annual pay roll will amount to about \$3,000,000.

Before operations commenced, construction of the big plant during last fall and winter gave employment to an average of more than 1,000 local workers.

Large Tract of Land

The du Pont tract is 517 acres in size, with a frontage of about half a mile on the Petersburg-Richmond turnpike, and extending to the James River, with a 1,947-foot frontage. It includes a 13,000,000-gallon reservoir for storage of water used in the plant.

Besides the main factory building, 1,200 feet long, including the five story chemical unit of 200 ft, there are a power house and filter plant, large storage buildings and machine shop.



New Textile School Building to be Built at Alabama Polytechnic Institute

The Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., popularly known as "Auburn," is to add a textile course to its curriculum. The above picture shows the architect's drawing of the textile building.

Early Textile History in South Carolina

Writing in the Greenville News, W. J. Thackston says: It will probably interest many to know that the first attempt to manufacture cotton in this section was at Pelham, at that time called Lester's Factory. As the history comes to me, William Bates, a native of Massachusetts, was employed by the Lesters to set up a spinning mill on the Enoree river, at present Pelham, and as near as I can approximate, was about 1820, possibly a few years later.

It is my further information that this was a little mill of one thousand spindles and that the machinery was second hand and came from Philadelphia, was shipped by boat to Charleston, S. C., and hauled by wagon from that port to Pelham.

William Bates was very successful in this operation and stayed with the property until about 1830 or 1831, when he bought the present site of Batesville and built the original mill, which was quite small. This mill was gradually increased to about one thousand spindles and made at that time what was called "bunch yarn." The original building was, I think, a wooden building, in fact I have an indistinct recollection, as a boy, of having seen this building, though this may not be true. Mr. Bates was very successful in the operation of this property and before the Civil war had added looms to make cloth. This mill was taken over by the Confederate government and only a portion of the products were sold to citizens, the balance going for the use of the army.

I do not recall the date, but probably it was around 1850 or 1860, another pioneer in cotton manufacture joined his money with Mr. Bates, and I allude to Col. H. D. Hammett. Colonel Hammett not only joined his money with Mr. Bates but married his daughter.

Ultimately the property was sold but the insight into the business of cotton manufacturing made a great impression on Colonel Hammett, who got together some of his friends and purchased a site on Saluda river, called Garrison's Shoals, which is now Piedmont. I think the corner stone in the old mill at Piedmont shows that it was organized in 1873. Colonel Hammett associated some very strong men with him, including Francis J. Pelzer of Charleston, and William Lebby, also of Charleston, George Shields of Columbia and Eli Gray, of Cheraw, and with their help built and operated a mill of ten thousand spindles. Colonel Hammett was a real pioneer with wonderful vision, great energy and unusual level headed business man.

There are those still living that remember the great poverty of the whole state of South Carolina during 1873 when panic conditions prevailed for several years.

Even with these hardships Colonel Hammett laid the foundation for the textile development in upper South Carolina and on fundamental safe lines that have been largely followed by all his successors.

It is interesting, also, to note that the association of the same set of men successfully brought into being the Pelzer mill. Some few years later I recall distinctly Mr. Pelzer left the Piedmont annual meeting in May, in company with Captain Smyth and others to inspect the property, then known as Wilson's Mill and from which Pelzer grew.

This is just a bare outline and is given to the public in the hope that others will add to these facts and that Hon. James Richardson will get together all the facts and incorporate them into the history of Greenville county. Certainly these things have had to do with the good fortune of the section. They are our basis of wealth and wonderful from growth flows the success of these early pioneers in cotton manufacturing and to my mind we can never do too much to honor Colonel Hammett in successfully showing us how to do it.

The older citizens know that two of Colonel Hammett's children are living, Mrs. Mary Henry and William Hammett. One son, now dead, J. D. Hammett, was a most worthy successor of his industrious father.

World Cotton Consumption 25,882,000 Bales

World mill consumption of cotton of all growths amounted to 25,882,000 running bales during the year ended July 31, 1929, compared with 25,540,000 running bales for the preceding year, an increase of 1.3 per cent, according to a cable received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England.

World mill consumption of American cotton amounted to 15,076,000 running bales, compared with 15,407,000 bales last season, a decrease of 2.2 per cent. Most of the increase in total consumption of all kinds was due to an increase of consumption in Indian cotton which is reported at 5,173,000 running bales for the year ended July 31, 1929, compared with 4,523,000 for the preceding year, an increase of 14.5 per cent. There was a slight increase in consumption of Egyptian and a small decrease in other growths.

World mill stocks of all growths were 4,863,000 running bales on July 31, 1929, compared with 4,787,000 bales a year ago, an increase of 1.6 per cent. World mill stocks of American cotton amounted to 2,129,000 running bales, against 2,112,000 bales at the same date last year. Stocks of Indian and Egyptian were slightly larger than a year ago and other growths slightly smaller.

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Poor Tactics

It is undoubtedly true that the party of Communists who have been stirring up trouble in Gastonia for the past several months have created a situation that is almost unbearable to right thinking citizens in that community. People who have not had a first hand opportunity of knowing the Gastonia situation have no idea of the tension under which the people there have been living.

It is only natural, therefore, that the long suffering people of Gastonia should want to drive out these Reds. Some of them, unfortunately their patience exhausted, have sought to take the law into their own hands. The Communists, who are themselves guilty of many acts of lawlessness, finally brought down upon their heads the wrath of a mob that sought to fight the devil with fire.

The actions of the mob which whipped one of the Communist agitators cannot, of course, be condoned. And there is no excuse for the unfortunate episode that ended in the death of a woman who set out to attend a meeting of the National Textile Workers Union.

The killing of Mrs. Wiggins cannot be regarded in any way except as a crime for which the guilty should be punished.

At the same time, there is no escape from the fact that except for the coming to Gastonia of Fred Erwin Beal and his cohorts, Mrs. Wiggins would be living today. And so would Chief Aderholt. Both these deaths are the results of the Communists invasion.

Even though some of the people who are incensed against the Reds may have persuaded themselves that they were justified into taking the law into their own hands, they have helped rather than hurt the cause of the Communists.

The dead woman, the beaten organizer, have been made martyrs. They have given the Communists a claim to public sympathy which they otherwise would not have had. In short, the mob has, through its lawlessness, played directly into the hands of the Communists.

It never pays to fight lawlessness with lawlessness. In due course of time the Communists will leave North Carolina. The day of their departure will be delayed rather than hastened by mob action.

It is a recognized fact that converts to Communism are more easily drawn from the ranks of youth than from maturity. Boys and girls are more susceptible to the teaching of the radicals than the older men and women. It seems to us, therefore, that in the fight against Communism, we are overlooking the education of the young people. Properly trained into an appreciation of American ideals and institutions, the form of Government under which they live, these young folks would turn a deaf ear to the rantings of the Communists who seek to tear down the very foundations upon which our government has been built. Without such teaching, they are more easily preyed upon by the teachers of radical doctrines who are trying to instill poison in young minds that have not been prepared against it.

All of North Carolina, as well as Gaston county, wants to be rid of the Communists. A continuation of the mob effort to drive them out will make a bad situation worse.

Foster Promoted for Loyalty to Russia

Announcement has been made from Moscow, Russia, that John Pepper, Chief of the Communists in the United States, has been expelled because of some question of his loyalty to Russia, and that W. Z. Foster, an American whose loyalty to Russia was unquestioned, had been promoted to succeed Pepper as Chief.

W. Z. Foster is the man who recently made an address at Bessemer City, N. C., in which he berated the United States for having a standing army or any form of preparedness.

He, an American citizen, is now promoted because of his well known loyalty to Russia, a country which has the largest standing army in the world and is spending immense sums for war materials.

Foster and his Communists eternally seek to prevent any form of preparedness in the United States while advocating preparedness in Russia, apparently with the idea that they will eventually cause the United States to be weak in proportion to Russia, and they hope that the day

will come when we must bow in submission to that country.

We believe in free speech, but when contemptible traitors like W. Z. Foster, Fred Beal and the other Communists are allowed to ply their trade in the United States, it is going beyond the bounds of free speech and laws should be made which will enable the people of this country to imprison or transport such men.

Further Deterioration in Cotton

The Garside Bureau, which very accurately predicted the recent Government estimate of 14,825,000 bales, have now made the statement that cotton deteriorated between September 1st and September 13th as much as it usually deteriorates during the entire month of September.

If that be true and the deterioration continues upon the same scale for the remainder of the month, a smaller estimate by the Government may be expected.

In our opinion a very dangerous cotton situation is before us, and mill men should pay more attention to the question than is apparent at present.

Basic Improvement in Textiles

So far as the surface goes, there is little real improvement in the cotton textile situation. Prices are still unsatisfactory, and earnings are very lean. There are those, however, who believe fundamental conditions are becoming slightly stronger—otherwise, they argue, New York interests would not be willing to put new capital into New England mills, as they appear disposed to do. Through consolidations management is being concentrated into fewer hands, and co-operation is to a degree replacing competition. Cottons are strong in style favor and are expected to be in even better demand during the coming season. Industrial requirements are of course running high. A tremendous business is being done and large profits would be possible, if only the merchandising of cotton materials were intelligently conducted. — *Boston News Bureau.*

Discussing Women's Clothing

It is a rare thing to find an issue of a newspaper or magazine which does not contain some mention of women's dress or rather women's lack of dress. The following are some of the expressions we have noted recently:

Our women cut their skirts to the knees, next move, leave off the hose and the latest, split open in the back like the seven-year locust and I now can see the reason for all these changes, no back bone—We are wonder-

ing what's the next piece of skin that will be turned out to sunburn.—W. L. Moore in Charlotte Observer.

We yet may reach the time when they will be making the feminine clothes out of the stuff they used for making those invisible hair nets.—Exchange.

So thin's the stuff from which
Her dresses now are made,
A lass needs lotta nerve
To move out of the shade!

—Exchange.

"Half an inch shorter, half an inch shorter,
Same skirts for mother and daughter,
When the wind blows,
Everything shows,
Both what should and what didn't oughter."

—Exchange.

The cotton growers still have hopes of a campaign to induce women to wear more cotton garments, but what hope is there for cotton when the dear creatures won't even wear silk?—Kansas City Star.

Why call them flappers since they no longer wear anything that flaps?—Detroit Free Press.

It is on the bathing beaches that the ladies' costumes come nearest to the comic strip.—Boston Herald.

Another thing modern woman's garb has done: It has put the Dance of the Seven Veils completely out of business.—Louisville Times.

No mere man can ever understand why a woman will pay five dollars for a pair of stockings that give the impression that she isn't wearing stockings.—Arkansas Gazette.

Of course, it is no crime
For women to be thin—
But, dressed in present styles,
Some of 'em look like sin!!!

—Exchange.

This summer as never before the women have been demonstrating that they have backbone.—Savannah Morning News.

If you wear a petticoat, the latest fad is to match your petticoat with your hose, if you wear hose.—Glen Elder (Kansas) Sentinel.

The average man is afraid to wear the kind of hot weather garments he'd like to. It ain't the humidity. It's the timidity.—San Diego Union.

Well, it is easier to wash a pair of legs than to wash a pair of stockings.—Toledo Blade.

A Georgia man said there would be money in cotton if they could sic the boll weevil on the silk worm.—Atlanta Constitution.

Perhaps the way to state a great truth is that men wear too many foolish clothes and women not enough sensible garments.—Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.

To seaside, to seaside to get a burnt neck—
Home again, home again, physical wreck!

—Exchange.

The energy wasted by women pulling down their skirts probably would build 10,000 motor cars a day.—Topeka State Journal.

In these days of thin clothes the apparel proclaims the woman better than the man.—Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.

These and many others may write jibes until they are black in the face but until more clothes become stylish women will wear less and every honest person has to admit that present styles are sensible.

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MILL NEWS ITEMSChesnee, S. C.—The Chesnee Mills are adding 14
cards, two intermediates and three combers.Dallas, Texas.—It is understood that the bid of the
Textile Mills, Inc., for the C. R. Miller Manufacturing
Company has been confirmed by the court.Chester, S. C.—The Chester plant of the Aragon-
Baldwin Cotton Mills, Inc., which curtailed last week
on a curtailment program with a number of other tex-
tile manufacturing plants, resumed full time operations
Monday morning, on day and night shifts. There is said
to be one week more of curtailment on this program
which will come the last week in September. The cur-
tailment was inaugurated in June, taking one week out
of each month.Cottondale, Ala.—The Tuscaloosa Cotton Mills at
Cottondale have begun operations after being idle for
several weeks. Forty employees have been put to work.The original mill was built in 1870 and is one of the
oldest textile manufacturing plants in Alabama. It has
2,080 spindles and the present plant is owned and oper-
ated by Dave Rosenau and Monroe Rosenau of Tusca-
loosa, Ala.Griffin, Ga.—Creditors of the Griffin Manufacturing
Company Saturday voted a 15 per cent dividend on
debts and payment of more than \$16,000 city and county
taxes. Dividend will amount to \$90,000. Appraisers for
the plant also will be appointed. Creditors meet again
October 1 to consider offers to buy the mill. The
creditors' hearing was before Judge J. J. Flynt, referee.Burlington, N. C.—Operation of the Wilson Finishing
Company, Inc., has begun in buildings of the former
Elmira Mills group in West Burlington.The company has an authorized capital stock of \$100,
000 and \$40,000 paid in. W. W. Sellars is president,
R. H. Whitehead, vice-president and R. D. Wilson, secre-
tary-treasurer. The board of directors is composed of
some of the leading manufacturers of the county.The plant occupies 30,000 square feet of floor space
for its dyeing and finishing equipment and its starting
capacity will be approximately 25,000 dozen pairs of
hosiery a week. The buildings have been undergoing
work to make them ready for the business the past
several weeks.Gulfport, Miss.—Dismantled machinery of the Wal-
cott-Campbell Cotton Spinning Mill Company at New
York Mills, N. Y., which is to be shipped here, where
the company's new buildings are now nearing comple-
tion, will be sent by boat, it was learned from J. J.
Boyle, manager for the Walcott-Campbell Company,
who is at New York Mills having the machinery loaded.The 120 carloads of the machinery will be loaded on
barges and sent down the Erie canal to Albany, where
it will be transferred to a Munson Line steamer, it was
said, sailing for the Gulfport harbor and expected to
arrive here on or about September 30.The buildings for the mill here are expected to be
sufficiently complete at that time to receive the ma-
chinery and operation of the mill is expected to begin
immediately following installation.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Sanford, N. C.—The Sanford Cotton Mills, which for the past few months has been operating a 4½-day schedule, is now running on full time, 6 days a week. They report that business is good, and that there is a demand for their product.

Stevenson, Ala.—The Stevenson Cotton Mills of this city, which was recently acquired by the Comer interests of Birmingham, Ala., and which has been closed down for some time, will be remodeled and the residences of the employees will have improvements made, according to an announcement made. The plant will then resume operation. This plant formerly manufactured 8s and 10s single and ply yarns and had 3,120 spindles.

Kernersville, N. C.—The Southern Silk Mills, Inc., of Greensboro has awarded contract for erection of a \$150,000 branch silk mill here to J. L. Crouse, Greensboro contractor.

The plant, which will be located on a ten-acre tract of land here, will be completed within ninety days, and will be equipped with 100 looms for the manufacture of broad silks and crepe de chines, with an initial force of 100 operatives.

Greenville, S. C.—Capacity of the Union Bleachery of Greenville will be doubled through the erection of a large addition to the plant, it was announced by J. W. Arrington, president. Contract for building the addition was awarded to Potter & Shackleford of Greenville. J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville are engineers.

The building and equipment will represent an outlay of approximately \$350,000.

First plans for enlargement of the plant anticipated the construction of a print works, but these plans have been temporarily abandoned at least, and the 100 by 400 addition will be used in bleaching and finishing processes.

In connection with the announcement of the enlargement program came the statement from Mr. Arrington that \$100,000 additional would be expended in installing a steam power unit. Steam will replace electricity in furnishing operating power for the bleachery.

Knitting Mill Notes

Knoxville, Tenn.—Work is progressing nicely on the installation of a number of jacquard knitting machines in the Holston Manufacturing Company of Knoxville. It is estimated that these machines will be installed at a cost of approximately \$24,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Everwear Hosiery Company will immediately begin the construction of a large dye house and finishing plant. This announcement has just been made by C. H. Bond, vice-president and general manager.

The new hosiery company, which came to Chattanooga the middle of July from Milwaukee, Wis., has enjoyed good business, Mr. Bond said. The machinery for the new dye house has already been ordered, although the location of the plant has not yet been definitely settled.

For Fine "Cover" On Coarse Goods

A notable new type of harness that builds up the "face" on medium and coarse goods; and completely eliminates chafing and slippage. Adapted to machine drawing.

This is the new Mail Eye harness that superintendents and boss weavers are using to put vastly improved "cover" on coarse and medium weaves. For mills troubled by sleaziness and flimsiness; for superintendents who are aiding mill sales by the superior "cover" of their weaves, this new harness means a decided advantage over old ways.

It is causing mills weaving tire fabrics, ticking, awnings, denims, Osnaburgs, and narrow selvage to change old ideas about cotton harness; and to discard less modern methods too rigid and harsh for today's competition in weave quality.

A New Principle

A unique principle, exclusive to Emmons, gives you a stream-line mail eye with an absolute locking device. The sides of this eye offer no resistance to the warp ends; the loop is pre-polished before you use it so that there can be no friction. Thus "fly" is eliminated; the warp ends are left soft and full.

And all eye slippage is completely stopped for the life of the harness. Superintendents North and South are coming



to know this harness as the answer to low-cost, high quality weaving on coarse and medium goods. It multiplies harness life 3 to 5 times.

Emmons Non-Slip Mail Eye harness is scientifically correct for cam looms; it is adapted to machine drawing; it comes to you with eyes aligned and held for the drawing-in machines. There is no other harness like it.

These advantages justify a complete investigation. We offer an advantageous proposal. It will be sent without obligation on receipt of the coupon below attached to your letter head. It paves the way for a signal improvement in the quality of your cloth. Write:

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EMMONS

Loom Harness Co.,

171 May St., Lawrence, Mass.

Please forward us your proposal on the New Non-Slip Mail Eye Harness, suitable for the goods described on our letterhead attached.

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Rayon Sizings

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Chattanooga, Tenn. — Davenport Hosiery Mills announces the immediate addition to its full-fashion plant of 35,000 square feet, increasing the capacity 300 dozen pairs daily. The investment is \$300,000. The building is located at the corner of 11th and King streets, this city.

Joe H. Davenport, general manager, secretary and treasurer, states that operation is to begin within 30 days, specializing on fine gauge women's hose, under the trade name of "Humming Bird."

Charlotte, N. C. — Announcement has been made that the Nebel Knitting Company, manufacturers of full-fashion silk hosiery, will add a new plant to its present equipment, the new plant to represent an investment of approximately \$375,000. Contract for the building has already been let to the Southeastern Construction Company, the cost of the building to be approximately \$75,000.

The new building, which will adjoin the company's plant at No. 3 West Worthington avenue, will be 140 feet by 180 feet in demision and two stories high. The equipment for the new plant, it is understood, will cost approximately \$250,000.

Chester, S. C. — Work is going forward splendidly on the addition to the silk mill of the Republic Cotton Mills, at Great Falls, in eastern Chester county. The construction work is being done by the Fiske-Carter Construction Company of Worcester, Mass.

Much of the spinning machinery has already been installed in the spinning room of the basement of the present mill and, with the completion in about a fortnight of the mill buildings, all of the machinery in the new buildings should be installed and partly in operation by the first of the month. By November 1, the spinning machinery in this new addition to mill No. 3, it is thought, will be in full operation, and then the silk mill will be a complete unit as it will do both weaving and spinning.

Clearwater, S. C. — The Clearwater Manufacturing Company has been chartered with an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000. The company will operate the Seminole Mills here recently acquired by the United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., of Boston, Mass. Officers of the new company include Homer Lorin, president; F. W. Thomas, vice-president; M. L. McLane, secretary and treasurer, and J. F. Sojge, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Old Hickory, Tenn. — The Du Pont Rayon Corporation awarded contract to the Minter Homes Corporation, Huntington, W. Va., to erect 96 dwellings here for operatives and work will start at once.

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Better Lubrication at *Less Cost* per month

Are Your Goods *CLEAN* —after Weaving?

Thrifty weavers everywhere have reduced their percentage of oil-stained goods by using



Feeds a drop-at-a-time and stays *put* in loom bearings

Liquid oils are a menace in the weave room—dripping, spattering all over looms and goods in process—resulting in far too many oil-spotted seconds.

And besides liquid oils leak from bearings—leaving them unlubricated and permitting excess bearing wear and power waste.

NON-FLUID OIL feeds slowly—a drop-at-a-time—every drop easily directed to the bearing and every drop stays there until entirely used up.

Result — better — more continuously lubricated bearings—goods clean—free from oil stains—and so much less NON-FLUID OIL is required that lubrication costs are less per month—per year.

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N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Please send bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery" and samples of NON-FLUID OIL for purposes checked below:

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Poe Mill Has Employees Committee

Greenville, S. C.—Eight men were elected as a grievance committee to represent the operatives of Poe Mill in any dispute which might arise between the workers and the management, at a mass meeting attended by about 250 persons in the school auditorium. N. C. Poe, president of the mill, stated in a speech before the employees that he would be "glad to confer with the employees upon any matter which they might wish to deal with the management."

O. B. Hill, loom-fixer, who presided over the meeting, stated that the committee would be permanent, and would be empowered to act for the workers in any agreement which they might effect with the management.

The following were elected as a permanent committee: Weave Room No. 1, Bruce Porter and Marshall Simpson; weave room No. 2, John Sloan; weave room No. 3, Mr. Ellenburg and Mr. Richardson, whose initials were unknown to the chairman; weave room No. 4, J. C. Allen and W. L. Allen; shop, J. B. Williams. The card room, spinning room, cloth room and slasher room were not represented at the meeting last night and therefore had no member named on the committee. Mr. Hill was unable to say whether these departments of the mill would name members to the committee later.

Mr. Poe, who spoke at the meeting stated that the purpose of the management was to pay fair wages and not to grind down the workers.

A. B. Adkins, superintendent, blamed the fact that many mills are being operated at night for overproduction, which he said, is largely responsible for low wages.

Mr. Hill denied that Poe Mill employees had become members of any labor union and stated that they were not dealing with the management as any other than a strictly independent organization.

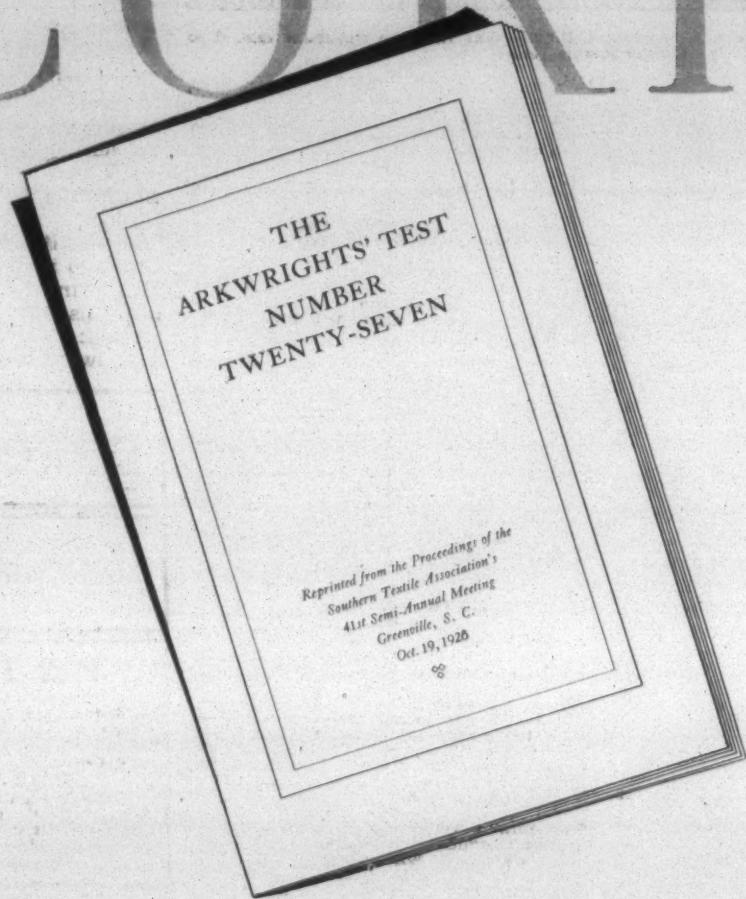
International Cotton Statistics

The annual statistics of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Manufacturers Associations show the following as to consumption for the season 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28, and will stocks at the end of July, 1929, compared with the previous year, world's figures:

	1928-29	1927-28
American cotton	15,076,000	15,407,000
Indian	5,178,000	4,523,000
Egyptian	989,000	956,000
Sundries	4,639,000	4,654,000
Total	25,882,000	25,540,000
Mill Stocks:		
American	2,129,000	2,112,000
Indian	1,761,000	1,728,000
Egyptian	228,000	170,000
Sundries	745,000	777,000
Total	4,863,000	4,787,000

Burlington, N. C.—The Full-Knit Hosiery Mill, with 41 late model HH spiral machines, has been organized and put into operation at Burlington by W. W. Sellers and R. O. Sellers, the former being president and the latter secretary and treasurer of the company. This new establishment occupies space in the Standard building, at Burlington.

CORK



A Report That You Should Have

IN order that every mill executive might have a copy of the Arkwright's Test Number 27 on the comparative breaking strength and end breakage of warp yarns spun with leather-covered and cork-covered rolls, the complete report of this valuable work has been reprinted in a special booklet and is now available upon request.

To every one who is looking toward better and more economical production, this test should have real significance. Any one who is familiar with the Arkwright's Incorporated, and the contributions that

the tests of the practical mill men who compose this organization have made to the cotton industry, cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that here is an absolutely fair and impartial weighing of the advantages of cork covering.

Write for your copy of this test report today. Study it. Then judge for yourself what Armstrong's Cork Cots could do for you. Address your request to Armstrong Cork Company, 909 Concord Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. It will be sent free without any obligation.

Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots

For Spinning and Card Room Rolls

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Sepetember 19, 1929

DO—SAY.

Two Brothers once lived down this way,
The one was Do; the other was Say.

If streets were dirty, taxes high,
Or schools too crowded, Say would cry,

"Lord, what a town!" But Brother

Do

Would set to work to make things new.

And while Do worked, Say would cry:

"He does it wrong! I know that I Could do it right." So all the day Was heard the clack of Brother Say. But this one fact from none was hid:

Say always talked; Do always did.

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One comber roller grinder, one pulling on machine for combers and drawing rollers. Premier Roller Shop, Hillsboro, N. C.

For Sale

1 Denn Warper 2200 ends, 1 Linker and 3 ball attachments, A-1 shape. Address Neely-Travora Mills, York, S. C.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Louisville, Ky. \$16.50

Final Limit 15 Days

A fine opportunity to spend a Fall vacation in the Middle West.
Excellent service thru sleeping cars.

The last Excursion of the Season.

Ask Ticket Agents



U S Shuttles are Ready to Run When You Get Them

Experienced inspectors check every detail of the construction, test every eye with filling,—customer's preferably,—to make sure that every U S Shuttle will be ready to go to work 100% efficiently, when you get it.

Seconds have no place in ship-

ments of U S Shuttles. Smashes are too costly.

Let us furnish your next order and see for yourself what the extra quality in U S Shuttles means in better fabric, increased production, and fewer loom stops.

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BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

Weavers Hold Interesting Meeting

(Continued from Page 21)

MR. HEMPHILL: I think the shade cloth people are pretty scarce. That is one thing I wanted to know. I want to know how many imperfect changes they will allow to stay in 100 yards of cloth, or how many yards apart will they allow them, and I have talked with some big shade cloth people and asked them to tell me, and I want to know what the majority of the shade cloth people are doing.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hemphill, I am sorry, I don't know about that; I'm off of that.

MR. HEMPHILL: If mine don't pick up pretty quick I'm going to be off. (Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN: Here is another question:

"Explain why two looms in same condition, one will make wavy or cloudy cloth and the other smooth cloth?"

A MEMBER: Looms in the same condition won't do that; they just think they will.

MR. LANGLEY: I tell you what might help a fellow in that condition. I have had a little experience along that line. I found in my take-up gears they were not working absolutely free, and also in my take-out gears, and to all appearances or general inspection you would think they were both in the same condition. We finally found we had trouble in both places, giving not only cloudy cloth but occasionally we would have thin places and on the same loom we would have thick places, and we went right after trying to eliminate that, and we eliminated quite a bit of it.

Slashing Celanese

CHAIRMAN: "What is the best method of slashing

Celanese to keep from de-lustering or injuring the material?"

This Celanese is a rayon—acetate rayon silk—they call it; that is, it has a high luster on it and there is a certain way if you slash that you will deluster it, and it isn't any good, and it has been experimented with a whole lot to try to get the best results of slashing this stuff without injury.

A fellow asked me this question and told me to ask it, and I don't know how much trouble he has had with it, but he wanted to know.

If anybody has gotten to that point where they don't hurt that silk when they slash it, tell us about it.

The only thing I am going to say in connection with that is that you can't run that stuff as hot as you can rayon, and to slash that stuff properly I really think it should be slashed over a drying can with the back of the can covered so that it is hardly dry before it hits the other can, and then run it out just enough to dry, because when you deluster this stuff you do it when it is wet, first coming out of your size. You don't hurt it so bad if it is partly dry, and you do it while it is wet, and that is about the only thing I know about it. I know I went in the mill where they were slashing the stuff and that's the way they were running it. Of course they guaranteed it was all right and wouldn't de-luster, and they had the back cans covered with heavy canvas so it was hot and they dried it hot, and it was all right then.

I thank you all for your attendance. We have had a good meeting. I hope the next one we have next year we will have more.

The meeting then adjourned.



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A Bright Colored Tip

Identifies and Beautifies the Package and costs but little more

Send for Samples

Color Tips may be ordered on any One Color or in an Assortment of Colors

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Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Jordan Mfg. Co. Becomes Jordan Division of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

Of genuine interest to the textile industry, is the news that the U S Bobbin and Shuttle Company, widely known as the leader in the bobbin industry, has added to its interests and resources the business and organization of the Jordan Manufacturing Company. The completed merger has recently been made public through Luther C. Baldwin, president of the U S Bobbin and Shuttle Company.

By this merger the Jordan Manufacturing Company, long known as the leading interest in the bobbin industry of the South, becomes the Jordan Division of the U S Bobbin and Shuttle Company, with headquarters at Monticello, Ga., Charles H. Jordan will continue as the head of the Jordan Division, and will be a vice-president and a director of the company.

That the Jordan plants and U S factories have been brought under one centralized control affords a broader service to the textile industry of the South. The acquisition of the Jordan interests enables the U S Bobbin and Shuttle Company to meet the increasing demand for U S bobbin, spools, and shuttle, through a system of Southern factories in Greenville, S. C., Johnson City, Tenn.; Dublin, and Monticello, Ga.; and in the East through Goffstown, and Manchester, N. H., and Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., as well as through its plants in Vermont.

The Jordan Division will be managed by the Jordan personnel with Leland K. Jordan, sales manager, located at Monticello, A. D. Roper, now in charge of the Johnson City plant of the Jordan Manufacturing Company, becomes general superintendent of the Jordan Division. Mr. Roper will have responsibility for all manufacture in the plants at Greenville, Johnson City, Monticello and Dublin.

Dana R. Crawford continues as sales manager in the Eastern Division with headquarters in Providence, R. I., general superintendent, E. C. Buffington will remain in charge of all Eastern operations in the plants at Goffstown, Manchester, Lawrence, Lowell, and in Vermont.

Textile manufacturers can look forward to added cooperation in the meeting of their requirements for U S bobbins, spools, and shuttles, by the combination of interest, resources, and personnel of these well known firms in the bobbin and shuttle industry. Through this development, the U S Bobbin and Shuttle Company rededicates itself to the forward looking development that has always so plainly marked its progress in serving the textile industry of the United States.

Makes His Own Upholstery

W. H. Gunter, manager of the Derry Damask Mill in Gaffney, S. C., has the distinction of being the only motorist in that city who makes the upholstery for his automobile. His roadster attracted unusual interest when spectators noticed its interior finish, which consists of a figured pattern of light green. The material, silk and rayon mixed, was woven at the Derry Damask Mill in Gaffney and installed in the car by a local upholsteryman. The cloth is said to be very durable.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Boland Manufacturing Company is the name of a new concern that has been granted a charter by the Secretary of State of South Carolina to engage in the manufacture of textile accessories, with headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

The Result of Intensive Research

WE can now confidently announce that our line of

National Sulfur Dyes

offers the widest range of colors available in this class of dyes.

The variety of shades that can be produced is not the only recommendation. Through a series of trials and experiments in plants and in our laboratories we have proven the high quality and consistent uniformity of these dyes.

We have prepared in concise form complete information on the use of National Sulfur Dyes. Our nearest branch office will forward a copy on request.

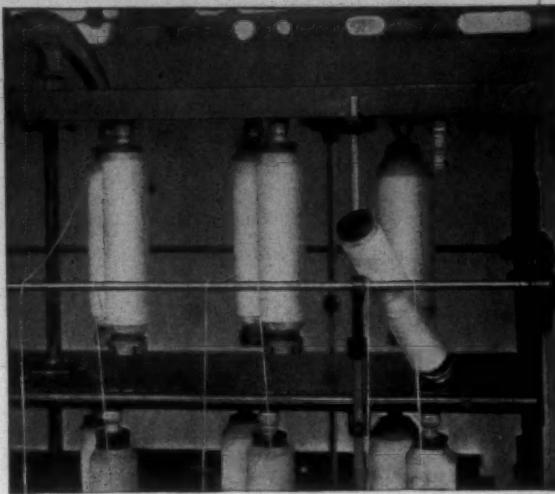
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

BOSTON	CHICAGO	PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE	CHARLOTTE	SAN FRANCISCO
		TORONTO

NATIONAL DYES





Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

V-Belt Drives

In the last few years there has been a considerable development in the use of elastic V-shaped belts in multiple. Such drives are applicable to almost any type of service and it is claimed that their use has solved many baffling power transmission problems.

Manufacturers of this type of drive claim that it has a number of very interesting advantages. In the first place very short centers are possible so that minimum floor space is required for a drive. It is also possible to increase the speed ratios and use higher speed motors, than is the case with the ordinary flat belt drive, even where some type of idler pulley device is used or as compared with direct connection. This reduces the initial cost of the motor installation.

They state that the efficiency of the V-belt drive has shown on numerous tests to be 98 per cent or better. The V-belt has flexibility and the driven machine is thereby protected against breakage by sudden stoppage or shocks. It operates silently and eliminates vibration. No belt dressing or lubrication of any kind is required for this type of drive. The V-belt drive, therefore, requires practically no attention and the maintenance cost is low.

With a drive of the V-belt type bearing pressures

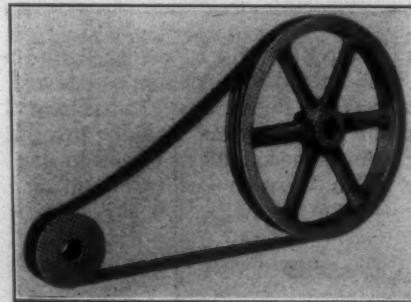


Fig. 1.—A set of sheaves and belts for a typical V-belt drive.

are greatly reduced. This is made possible by the fact that much higher belt speeds can be used by the fact that due to the wedging action of the belts in the grooves there is practically no tension on the return side of the V-belt.

V-belts are available for transmitting power from a fraction of a horsepower up to two hundred and more

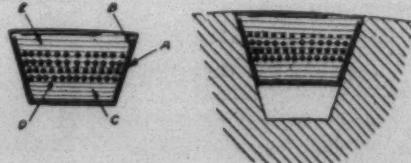


Fig. 2.—Drive belts are built up of duck, shown at A and B. Special compounded rubber (C and E) and layers of cork, shown at D.

horsepower and they may be used for either reducing or increasing speeds. In nearly all cases it is possible to secure them for any required center distance. This is made possible by the large selection of standard belt lengths in which these endless belts are available.

One of the most recent developments in V-belt drives is known as the Flex-Mor drive which is a product of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Chicago. The new drive is

the result of numerous field and dynamometer tests to determine the factors of belt angles, slippage, the life of belts of various constructions, character of the various materials entering into the drive, and power capacity.

The belts which are used with this drive are built up of an outer belt jacket of duck which has been treated with rubber to improve its wearing qualities. As shown in the accompanying illustration this jacket consists of two layers of duck enclosing a core made up of a layer of rubber, several layers of rubber-embedded cords, and another layer of rubber above the cords. The layer of rubbers below the cords is specially compounded to withstand repeated compression, while the layer of rubber above the cords is specially com-

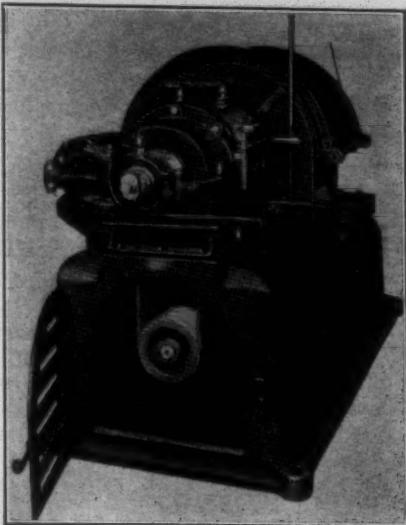


Fig. 3.—A short center vertical drive, one of the most difficult belt drive problems, is solved with multiple V-belts.

pounded to withstand repeated tension. The rubber-embedded cords are laid at the neutral axis of the belt where there is the least tension or compression. These cords are made of long staple cotton and the construction is quite similar to that which is used in cord tires. The various elements of the belt are assembled in the mold and vulcanized together into a unified structure.

The sheaves are made of semi-steel and have been designed with particular reference to the angle and depth of the grooves so that the belt slippage is a minimum. At the same time the relation between the angles of the belt sides and the grooves are such that the belt makes a gradual contact with the grooves as it bends around the sheaves. Due to the wedging action of the belts in the grooves and to their inherent elastic qualities there is no sudden grabbing of the load and sudden shocks to the driving and driven machines are eliminated.

COOPS. MARKETED 8% OF COTTON CROP IN 1928

Washington, D. C.—Approximately 8 per cent of the 1928 cotton crop was marketed through 16 cooperative associations, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is a larger percentage than for either of the two preceding seasons, but not so large a percentage as for the 1925 crop when 9.1 per cent of the crop was marketed by 15 associations.

The total cooperative marketings for the 1928-1929 season to July 1, amounted to about 4,160,000 bales.



Time Tells ! Quality !

Time is the one sure test for shuttle quality.

In the loom is where shuttle quality stands or falls before the blows of the "kicker."

Test Williams' Shuttles on the job to prove to yourself that it pays to purchase shuttle quality.

**Heddles—Heddle Frames
Shuttles—Cotton Cards**

The J. H. Williams Co.

Millbury, Mass.

**GEORGE F. BAHAN,
Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.**

Attendance At Weavers Meeting

AMONG those who registered at the meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association, were the following:

Alexander, J. C., Salesman, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.

Alford, N. H., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.

Allen, M. G., Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mill, Forest City, N. C.

Atkins, J. H., Overseer, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

Austin, G. L., Supt., Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.

Bagwell, R. F., Supt., D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.

Bailey, James M., Production Mgr., Slater Mfg. Co., Slater, S. C.

Becknell, W. W., Supt., Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Bolt, A. D., Weaver, Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Bowen, B. H., Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.

Boyce, J. C., Overseer Weaving, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.

Brady, J. J., Weaver, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.

Brown, W. A., Asst. Overseer Weaving, Easley Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.

Buchanan, S. T., Supt., Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.

Burgess, J. H., Weaver, Mollohon Mill, Newberry, S. C.

Burnham, W. H., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Cannon, A. L., Overseer Weaving, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.

Cantrell, E. L., Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.

Cantrell, F. E., Overseer Weaving, Mercury Mill, North Charlotte, N. C.

Carter, J. O., Supt., Clinton Cotton Mills, Cilton, S. C.

Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Cobb, J. C., Secretary, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.

Cobb, W. W., Supt., Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

Crow, Smith, Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Cowell, F. B., E. H. Best & Co., Greenville, S. C.

Cudd, M. L., Overseer Weaving, Manville-Jenckes Mfg. Co., High Shoals, N. C.

Davis, W. F., Supt., Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.

Decker, F. A., Vice-Pres. and Traveling Rep., Textile Specialty Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Dill, C. P., Overseer Weaving, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.

DuBois, J. R., Cloth Room Overseer, Joanna Mills, Goldville, S. C.

Duncan, L. P., Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

Dyson, A. L., Columbia, S. C.

Evett, H. B., Second Hand, Easley Mill, Easley, S. C.

Fennell, J. B., Overseer Weaving, Pacific Mill, Columbia, S. C.

Fowler, N. W.

Franks, J. H., Weaver, Whitmire Mill, Whitmire, S. C.

Garner, W. T., Weaver, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

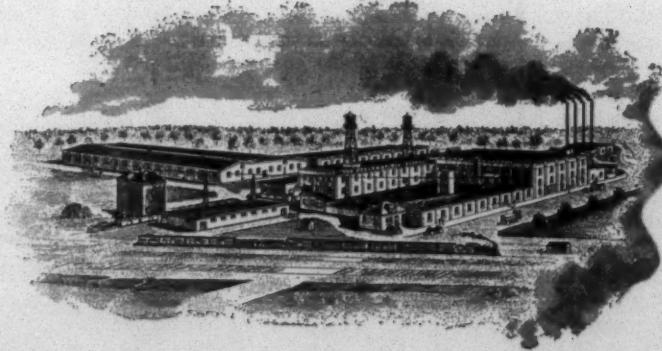
Gaston, W. F., Cloth Room, Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

Gilstrap, Claude, Overseer Weaving, Hartwell, Ga.

Glen, Harry B., L. R. Wattles & Co., Greenville, S. C.

Goeller, H. L., Salesman, Stein, Hall & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps
and carries the weight into cloth.
It means good running work, sat-
isfied help and one hundred per
cent production.

We are in a position now to offer
prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

Gregg, J. M., Selling Agent, The Stafford Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Gregory, W. L., Weaver, D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.

Gregory, W. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.

Greer, W. W., Salesman, Seydel Chemical Co., Greenville, S. C.

Hacker, George H., Supt., Katterman & Mitchell Co., Stanley, N. C.

Hamrick, G. A., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Pacific Mill, Lyman, S. C.

Hanna, G. V., Overseer Weaving, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.

Hanna, M. L., Asst. Designer, Cascade Mill, Mooresville, N. C.

Hardin, C. D., Weaver, Clifton Mill No. 1, Clifton, S. C.

Hemphill, C. M., Supt., Greer Mill, Greer, S. C.

Higgins, Max W., Salesman, E. F. Houghton & Co., Forest City, N. C.

Hill, T. M., Slashing, Mooresville Cotton Mill, Mooresville, N. C.

Holliday, W. O., Apalachee Mill, Arlington, S. C.

Howard, P. W., Weaving, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.

Howard, W. F., Supt., Cotton Dept., Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.

Hughes, R. M., Overseer Weaving, Judson Mill No. 1, Greenville, S. C.

Horner, Jack W., Salesman, Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Iler, Claude B., Salesman, Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.

Jay, H. L., Supt., Elberton Cotton Mill, Elberton, Ga.

Johnson, O. R., Overseer Weaving, Dunnean Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Jones, D. C., Supt., Chesnee Mill, Chesnee, S. C.

Jones, W. O., Salesman, Steel Hedd'e Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

King, J. S., Supt., Woodside Mill, Fountain Inn, S. C.

Kiser, H. W., Supt., Mercury Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Langley, W. M., Supt., Abbeville Cotton Mill, Abbeville, S. C.

Lee, R. L., Jr., Instr. Carding and Spinning, Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.

Leopard, C. L., Overseer Weaving, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

Little, Frank C., Supt., Blair Mill, Belton, S. C.

Littlejohn, R. A., Weaver, Mills Mill No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.

Lucius, J. T., Sou. Rep., Lowell Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.

Lyons, J. J., Orr Cotton Mill, Anderson, S. C.

McCall, J. C., Weaver, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.

McGarity, Patton, Supt., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.

McMinn, A. J., Weaver, Greer, Greer, S. C.

McQueen, J. L., Slasher, Glenwood Mill, Easley, S. C.

McWade, R. T., Asst. to Supt., Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Matheson, J. F., Asst. Supt., Mooresville Cotton Mill, Mooresville, N. C.

Maulsby, Ralph C., Sou. Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.

Maxwell, Robert J., Distributor, E. F. Houghton & Co., Greenville, S. C.

Mayfield, S. G., Weaver, Union Buffalo Mills, Fairmont, S. C.

Mitchell, J. B., Supt., Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.

Mitchell, P. B., Supt., Joanna Cotton Mill, Goldville, S. C.

Montague, Jas. J., Agent, Kali Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Moore, J. Y., Weaver, Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

Morgan, G. C., Overseer Weaving, Lonsdale Co., Seneca, S. C.

Morrison, Guy L., Sou. Rep., Penick & Ford Sales Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

Noblett, J. G., Overseer Weaving, Easley Mill, Easley, S. C.

Osteen, R. T., Salesman, Sou. Textile Specialty Co., Greenville, S. C.

Ousley, M., Sou. Rep., U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.

Outlaw, E. B., Overhauler, Cotton Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

Owens, Geo. T., Overseer Cloth Room, Easley Cotton Mills No. 1, Easley, S. C.

Padgett, C. M., Supt., Lonsdale Co., Seneca, S. C.

Park, G. E., General Electric Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Park, W. H., Weaver, Pacific Mill, Lyman, S. C.

Pell, J. D., Manager, Angle Silk Mills, Inc., Rocky Mount, Va.

Perry, Hext M., Salesman, Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.

Pettit, C. W., Supt., Apalachee Mill, Arlington, S. C.

Pettit, J. F., Weaver, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

Philip, Robert W., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.

FOOTBALL GAME

Carolina vs. Georgia Tech
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11th
Yale vs. Georgia
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12th

via

Seaboard Air Line Railway

\$10.06 Round Trip Charlotte to Atlanta

with stop off at Athens to see Yale-Georgia Game. Do not miss these two wonderful football games, which start:

Carolina vs. Georgia Tech at Atlanta, 2:00 P. M.
Yale vs. Georgia at Athens, 2:00 P. M.

Seaboard dining cars will be parked at Athens serving all meals. The Seaboard is the only road having Atlanta and Athens on its main line. Proportionately low rates from all stations in N. C. on the Seaboard. Inquire of your local ticket agent, or call on:

JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A.
Telephone 2700
Raleigh, N. C.

PLATT'S

METALLIC CARD CLOTHING

—Patented in all important Countries—

For

WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS

Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in a very short time.

Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.
P. O. Box 407, Lexington, N. C.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

19

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

Spinning Spindles	Looms
.....		Superintendent
.....		Carder
.....		Spinner
.....		Weaver
.....		Cloth Room
.....		Dyer
.....		Master Mechanic

Recent changes.....

RAYON AND WYANDOTTE

The ever growing popularity of rayon has resulted in many new uses for this beautiful fabric.

When treated with the

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

rayon, whether in whole fabrics or in mixtures, stands out with all its rich lustre and smooth finish.

These textile alkalies never cause roughness or impair the lustre of rayon, for hundreds of mill operators by the use of Wyandotte Textile Alkalies

are producing a superior smoothness and lustre never before obtained on rayon.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

Pruitt, G. P., Cloth Room, Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Pruitt, Isaac E., Loom Fixer, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
Rhinehart, I. V., Overseer Cloth Room, D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
Rikard, Chas. E., Overseer Cloth Room, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
Rodger, L. V., Weaver, Cotton Mill, Chester, S. C.
Riddle, C. R., Weaver, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Rogers, H. O., Supt., Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.
Rogers, W. I., Spinner, D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
Sagar, Albert, Overseer Weaving, Slater Mfg. Co., Salter, S. C.
Sharpe, Robert, Overseer Weaving, Renfrew Plant, Travelers Rest, S. C.
Shinn, W. E., Asst. Prof. Weaving, Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.
Shirley, F. E., Overseer Weaving, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
Smith, W. T., Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
Sorrells, J. A., Jr., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.
Spearman, J. M., Supt., Arial Mill, Easley, S. C.
Stone, J. P., Weaving, Cramerton Mill, Cramerton, N. C.
Stone, M. C., Supt., Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.
Stimson, S. C., The Bahnsen Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Sullivan, H. E., Overseer Weaving, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
Summerell, H. B., Technical Adviser, American Glanzstoff Corp., Charlotte, N. C.
Taylor, W. H., Gen'l Mgr., Slater Mfg. Co., Slater, S. C.
Terryberry, E. M., Gen'l Sales Agent, Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
Thomas, D. L., Overseer Weaving, Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.
Thomas, E. H., Overseer Weaving, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.
Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agent, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thompson, C. R., Overseer Weaving, Brookford Mill, Hickory, N. C.
Thompson, J. P., Overseer, Eagle Iron Works, Spartanburg, S. C.
Turner, H. R., Supt., Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
Waldrop, W. C., Overseer Carding, Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C.
Walker, J. B., Overseer Weaving, American Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.
Warrington, F. W., Veeder-Root, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
West, J. I., Slashing, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
West, J. P. (Jack), Salesman, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
White, Jno. R., Manager, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.
White, Stokes, Rep., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Whitney, C. W., Overseer Weaving, Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
Wilkins, Jack, Salesman, Arabol Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Willis, W. H., Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.
Wix, J. A., Greenville, S. C.
Wofford, L. E., Night Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
Wood, R. L., Weaver, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
Woodham, B. G., Asst. Mgr., Mollohon Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.
Wylie, W. H., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Charlotte, N. C.

Sipp-Eastwood Corporation

A new company known as Sipp-Eastwood Corporation will take over the business of the Sipp Machine Company, manufacturers of winders, warpers, quillers, copping machines and various machines for the textile trade, and the new company will also take over the manufacture of the winders, warpers, quillers and coppers now being manufactured by Benjamin Eastwood Company.

Both companies for many years have been manufacturers of the above line of machinery, which is used in the silk and textile industry.

The Benjamin Eastwood Company will continue in the general machinery and foundry business as heretofore, the new corporation devoting themselves exclusively to the winder, warper and quiller business.

Messrs. Grant Sipp, William J. Turner and William Toll, who are now with the Sipp Machine Company, and James Eastwood and Benjamin Eastwood, Jr., who are now with the Benjamin Eastwood Company, will be active in the new corporation.

Sheeting Market Improved

The cotton sheeting industry is recovering from its recent depression and orders being received at this time for sheets and pillow cases in color are so far ahead of those of the same period last year that a shortage in both the colored border and solid color sheets impends. Treasurer Ernest N. Hood of Naumkeag Mills declared that the situation threatens to bring about a repetition of that which occurred during the holiday season last year, when it was impossible to supply the demand for the colored sheets and pillow cases.

"Business in the sheeting industry for plain and fancy types of sheets and pillow cases is improving," he said. "In the first place, the uncertainty which existed in the goods market due to the possibility of an unusually large cotton crop with resultant lower prices is rapidly disappearing. Indications are that the crop will be no more than sufficient to meet the needs of the country.

"Present cotton prices are likely to be maintained or increased and this will eventually lead to higher prices for the finished product. Prospects for the fall months and the holiday season are most promising. A revival in buying is already underway.

"There is every indication that there will be a large demand for sheets and pillow cases in colored borders and in solid colors put up in attractive boxes for the holiday trade. Orders now coming in exceed those for the same period last year."

WANTED

To Sell—?
To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

RESULTS

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion



GRASSELLI CHEMICALS

for the Southern Textile Trade

LACTIC ACID
FORMIC ACID
ACETIC ACID
SULPHATE of ALUMINA,
Commercial and Iron Free
AMMONIA and POTASH
ALUMS, U. S. P.
BARIUM CHLORIDE
GLAUBER'S SALT

Write us for further information on
GRASSELLI TEXTILE CHEMICALS

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL COMPANY

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New York Office and Export Office: 347 Madison Avenue

Branches and Warehouses:
Albany, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Newark, Paterson, St. Louis,
Birmingham, Charlotte, Detroit, New Haven, Philadelphia, St. Paul,
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GRASSELLI GRADE

A Standard Held High for 90 Years

Seydel-Woolley Company
Textile Chemicals for Best Weaving
Seyco Products
The result of 20 years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.

Main Office and Plant, 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
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THE IMPROVED EYE
We Also Manufacture
Dobby Loom Cords and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury, Mass.

Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury, Mass.

**Six definite reasons why you
should use**

Gum Tragapol

1. A pure vegetable gum.
2. Uniformity unquestionable.
3. Adds strength to yarn.
4. Reduces shedding.
5. Reduces seconds caused by loom stoppages.
6. Better Production. Better Cloth.

**John P. Marston Company
Importers**

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

HARRIS
TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT. OFF
OILS
AND
GREASES

Cut Down Operating Costs

—by using the best oil.

HARRIS OILS are always uniformly high in quality, and are correct for the specific purpose for which they are intended.

It is a proven fact that operating costs can be lowered by the LUBRICATION ECONOMY that results from using high quality oils like HARRIS.

Harris Oils are made to meet every lubricating requirement. Full information will be sent on request.

A. W. HARRIS OIL CO.

326 South Water St.
Providence, R. I.

Durene Advertising

New York.—Distribution of a comprehensive six-page broadside detailing the features of Durene yarn and setting forth complete information of the consumer advertising campaign that gets under way next month, has just been begun by the Durene Association of America, it was announced by Marchalk & Pratt, advertising counsel to the organization. Within the next few days it is expected that these folders will be in the hands of approximately 32,000 manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers throughout this country and Canada.

The broadside, which measures 11 inches by 14½ inches, is beautifully done in two colors on a green background. The first page carries the name "Durene," beneath which appears the sub-caption, ". . . Durene makes its initial bow to the public through the pages of national magazines in October. . . ."

Capped by a gold seal carrying the name of the yarn and the slogan, "Quality Begins With the Yarn," is a generous sample of Durene in color.

The inner pages carry the heading: "Durene . . . the finest quality that the leaders of a great industry know how to make . . . and the start of the national advertising campaign that will make its quality known throughout the land" Following this, the various features of the yarn in underwear and hosiery are visualized and described in cuts and text, and the point is made that the program contained therein is the "first carefully planned step toward the standardization of yarns, and in giving the public a mark by which real quality in a knit or woven product may be recognized."

Advance proofs of the full-page advertisements to appear in the October, November and December issues of Saturday Evening Post and Vogue are inserted in a folder contained within the broadside and a self-addressed, postpaid post card is attached for the use of firms desiring additional information.

The Durene Association of America lists its headquarters at 1410 G Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and the following members are named in the broadside: Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Chester, Pa.; American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C.; Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hampton Co., East Hampton, Mass.; Clarence L. Meyers, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Spinners Processing Co., Spindale, N. C.; Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Gas-Electric Automobile

A new type pleasure automobile with no clutch or gears to shift, and capable of quick pick up and fast speed on the hills, a combination 60 horsepower gasoline and electric car, has just been delivered to Col. E. H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green, world's richest woman, at his South Dartmouth, Mass. estate. It is the first auto of its kind ever built, and it the result of combined experimental work by engineers of the General Electric Company and the Rauch and Lang Corporation of Chicopee Falls, Mass.

In external appearances it looks just like any gasoline driven car, except for a windshield double the average height. This was made especially for Col. Green so that when the top is raised he may get in and out of the car without stooping over. The real difference is in the mechanism under the floor boards and controls at the driver's seat. There are but two foot pedals, the one to the left for the brake and the one to the right for the gas. The clutch pedal and the gear shift rod,

or lever, to the right of the driver in ordinary cars, are eliminated. The emergency brake to the left of the driver and the starting button to the far right are the same as in other cars.

In addition to the absence of the clutch and gear shift, other features of the new car are that it is impossible to stall the engine without actually shutting off the ignition and it is impossible to start with a jerk. Even though the accelerator pedal is jammed down to the floor board, the pick up will be gradual and smooth because of the automatic electric equipment. There is also an outstanding safety feature for the driver can keep both hands on the wheel and his eyes on the road at all times after the car has once started to move. When the car is brought to a stop, the idling of the gas engine is not sufficient to cause the generator to accelerate enough electricity to turn the motor. All that is required to get the car under way again is to remove your foot from the brake pedal and step on the gas. The more gas you give it, the faster the speed.

This particular car for Col. Green is geared to make 40 miles an hour. However, by changing the gear ratio on the rear axle, it can be made to operate at speeds comparative with gas driven car, according to engineers of the General Electric Company.

The electric generator is mounted directly to the fly wheel housing of the gas engine, the generator armature revolving at exactly the same speed that the engine turns over. A few inches back on the generator, or approximately under the front seat, is the electric motor, connected by a short drive shaft to the rear axle. As the generator is speeded up, more electricity is fed to the motor, and as the motor picks up so does the speed of the car.

As the motor operates at high speed, the gear ratio on the rear axle was made a worm drive of from 8½ to 1, instead of the standard 4 7-16 to 1 gear reduction for cars of this type. To reverse the car, a small lever is moved, shifting the current from the generator and reversing the operation of the motor.

Cotton Mill Wages \$3 to \$6 Per Week in Southern Europe

Bolsheviks haven't much of a chance to get a foothold in the United States, so long as our laborers receive wages which enable them to buy automobiles, radios, and all the other things which are recognized as symbols of prosperity. Possibly you read the statement made by Gilbert D. Harrison, vice-president of the Lewiston, Me., Bleachery, when he returned recently from a trip abroad. He said that the wages in cotton mills over there average from \$3 to \$6 per week.

"The production costs in one of the mills we visited," declared Mr. Harrison, "amount to about one-fourth of those of a Southern mill making the same type of fabrics. None of the spinners we saw at work in cotton mills in Hungary wore any shoes. They took their shoes off on arrival at the mill's and put them on when they returned home. They cannot afford to buy shoes often enough to permit them to wear them while working. However, all of the workers we saw appeared to be well nourished despite the incredibly low wages.

"During our visit to mills in Italy, Hungary, Austria and Czechoslovakia we found that they were working from 54 to 60 hours per week. The manufacturers in central Europe appeared to be well informed as to what was being done in the industry in the United States."—The Howard Way.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were quieter last week. Buyers showed more hesitancy after the crop report and for the most part were not willing to trade far ahead. They were also slow to pay mill prices for forward business. Print cloths and sheetings were firmer and somewhat stronger price situation was noted in many other lines. Prices on bleached goods were an eighth cent higher. Total sales of cotton goods were estimated as being equal to the curtailed production. Curtailment of production in print cloths, sheetings, duck, sheets and pillow cases and some other lines is to continue for the present. Manufacturers are apparently intent upon avoiding any accumulation of stocks.

Frequent orders for small lots of print cloths ranging seldom into the thousands of pieces, but consisting principally of 500 to 1,000 piece lots, were current. Firm prices were obtained, the 38½-inch 64x60 spots advancing to 7½c and other standard counts being very firm. There was some further bidding for forward contracts, but sufficiently under the market so that mills would not listen to it. Some October sales were made, but most of the business was confined to small lots of quick goods where premiums were frequently obtained.

On sheetings the price situation is generally strong, though business has been somewhat scattered. Some report they have had a fair business this week, in 40 inch, 3.75 yard at 9½ net, and in 40-inch, 4.25 yard at 3 net, through the last quarter of the year. The 40-inch 2.85 yard at 11½ net, for nearby, had been selling during the week. A fair business in 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard at 8½ net, for the last quarter, had been reported.

Fine goods markets were unchanged, with prices on nearly all types of goods ruling as of the previous day, and with scattered trading in different cloths that ran to a fair total.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.....	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	5¼
Gray goods, 38½-inch, 64x60s.....	7%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....	10%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	8%
Brown sheetings, 3-yrds.....	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60.....	9¼
Brown sheetings, stand.....	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.....	20-21
Denims.....	17
Standard prints.....	9½
Staple ginghams, 27-in.....	10
Dress ginghams.....	12½-15

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The erratic trend of cotton prices which developed after the publication of the crop report restricted yarn trade during the week. Business was almost entirely on a hand-to-mouth basis, although some improvement in the demand was evident at the week-end. Spinners kept prices firm at the higher prices recently named and refused business offered them below their quoted prices. On the other hand, buyers were much lower in their price ideas and it was difficult to reach a trading basis. Some yarn sellers here lowered prices by half a cent, a drop that was not reflected here lowered prices by half a cent, a drop that was not reflected in spinners quotations. With stocks in the market and at the mills regarded as very small, it is not believed that consumers will be able to locate more than very small supplies at cheaper levels. The position of the spinners is that prices are already too low, that stocks are small and that increasing inquiry foreshadows a good buying movement this fall. They are therefore, slow to consider lower prices now. Curtailment among carded yarn mills is still around 20 per cent, with indications that it will not be decreased unless justified by better business.

The limited demand last week reflected more interest by knitters who have been operating very slowly for many weeks apst. Weavers were not interested beyond filling-in neds and were inclined to shop the market before placing even the smallest orders.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32 1/2	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33 1/2	12s	31 1/2
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32 1/2
20s	35 1/2	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34 1/2
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
Southern Single Skeins		26s	37
10s	32	30s	39 1/2
12s	33	40s	47
14s	34		
16s	33 1/2		
20s	35 1/2		
22s	36 1/2		
24s	37		
26s	38		
30s	39 1/2		
40s			
Southern Two-ply Skeins		Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
4s-8s	32	8s	47
10s	32 1/2	20s	49 1/2
12s	33	30s	56
14s	34	38s	58
16s	35	40s	58 1/2
18s	36	50s	62 1/2
20s	36	60s	70
24s	38	70s	81
26s	39	80s	91
Southern Two-ply Warps		Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
8s	32 1/2	8s-12s	47
10s	33 1/2	20s	49
12s	34 1/2	30s	57
14s	34 1/2	36s	58
16s	35	38s	58 1/2
18s	36	40s	59
20s	36	50s	63 1/2
24s	38	60s	72 1/2
26s	39	70s	83 1/2
30s	40	80s	96
40s	47 1/2		
50s	56		
60s	63		
Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones		10s	45 1/2
8s	32 1/2	12s	46
10s	33 1/2	14s	46 1/2
12s	34 1/2	16s	47
14s	34 1/2	20s	47 1/2
16s	35	22s	48
18s	36	24s	49
20s	36	26s	49 1/2
24s	38 1/2	28s	50
30s	40	32s	56
40s	48	40s	56
40s ex.	48	50s	62 1/2
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns		60s	71
In Skeins		70s	71
8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	28	70s	71
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	31		
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	32 1/2		
Same warps	33 1/2		

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Chemist Suggests Use of Vinegar in
Making Acetate Process Rayon

Minneapolis, Ind.—Rayon dresses made of vinegar may result from recent chemical developments outlined before the seventy-seventh annual convention of the American Society at Minneapolis by Prof. D. B. Keyes of the University of Illinois.

Describing how a method had been evolved at Illinois for converting vinegar into acetic acid Prof. Keyes stated that this acid is what turns hard cider into vinegar and supplies the sour taste in that product. It is also found in acetylene illuminating gas and when combined with cellulose forms cellulose acetate, which non-explosive photographic film.

"The rayon industry has increased by leaps and bounds," Prof. Keyes said, "and the finest type of artificial silk so far produced is made from cellulose acetate." The whole country, he added, would welcome a cheaper source of acetic acid, which is now made chiefly from acetylene, with some also made by wood distillation. Illinois chemists have also found a way to take acetic acid out of grain alcohol.

Production of Hosiery Shows Drop

Washington, D. C.—July hosiery production totaled 4,487,088 dozen pairs in the preceding month, according to figures compiled by the United Census Bureau, based on reports from 294 concerns operating 374 mills.

Included in the month's production were 4,229,213 dozen pairs all cotton, compared with 4,382,356 dozen pairs in June; 26,705 dozen pairs all wool, against 20,437 dozen pairs; 185,442 dozen pairs cotton and wool mixed, against 179,307 dozen pairs; 1,669,016 dozen pairs pure thread silk, against 1,752,065 dozen pairs; 468,360 dozen pairs rayon against 660,981 dozen pairs and 90,352 dozen pairs mixtures of silk or rayon, against 970,676 dozen pairs.

New orders received during July totaled 4,279,037 dozen pairs, shipments amounted to 4,481,489 dozen pairs, and cancellations totaled 145,315 dozen pairs. At the close of the month unfilled orders amounted to 5,641,196 dozen pairs, compared with 6,026,778 dozen pairs June 30, and stocks on hand, finished and in the gray totaled 10,179,334 dozen pairs, against 10,214,754 dozen pairs.

The Borrower's Dream

By Edwin R. Weeks.

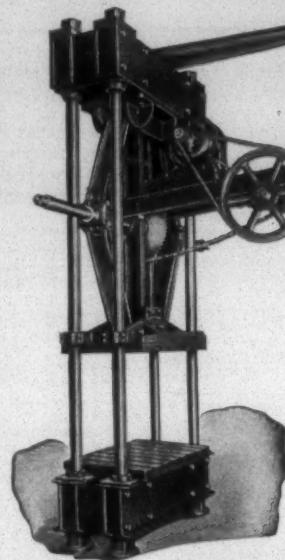
Last night I lay asleeping,
There came a dream so fair,
I stood on yonder mountain,
Above your city there.
I saw a great bank building
Of granite, tall and grand,
With vaults and hordes of money,
Around which did magnates stand.
I saw my own self enter,
I wished to get a loan,
Expecting just the treatment
That I had always known.
So, tremblingly I entered
To make my pleading call
And, like a channel swimmer,
I did a "Trudy" crawl.
I made known my desire
With faltering voice and gaze,
I needed Sixty Dollars
For simply thirty days!
Expecting that the banker,
With customary scowl,
An unrelenting manner
And quite forbidding jowl,
Would say that just at present
A stringency well known,
Of course, would quite deter him
From making such a loan.
Instead he met me warmly,
He grasped my trembling hand,
An easy chair pushed forward,
And said, "Pray, Sir, don't stand."
A good cigar he gave me,
I in the chair did sink,
Meanwhile, with gracious unction,
He poured me out a drink.
When I sounded out my question,
He beamed like some glad boy
And said, "Why, take a million.
To serve you is a joy.
For future needs of money,
Just draw on us at sight,
And, if you have no balance,
Why, Hell, kid. that's all right."
I said, "Why, you don't mean it."
He said, "Of course I do."
In ecstasy, I stammered;
"My G-God! C-e-can this be t-t-t-true?"
I rise to shout the tidings,
My wife gives me a whack,
And says, "Turn over, Edwin,
You're sleeping on your back."

Itasca, Tex.—Forty 60-inch Draper automatic looms have been installed in the Itasca Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Itasca. These looms are to replace some narrow plain looms. This plant has 12,000 spindles and a battery of 315 looms. It has been manufacturing duck, drills and osnaburgs.

Clinton, Tenn.—The addition to the Magnet Mills, Inc., of Clinton, which has just been completed, will have 135 machines that will manufacture full-fashioned hose, having an output of 1,800 dozen pairs daily. This plant is now manufacturing 2,000 dozen seamless hose daily, with 850 employees. One thousand employees will be needed when the new machinery has been installed.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 42, fifteen years experience on all grade of goods. Can run a room to perfection. No. 5641.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 32. Am night overseer of a mill that is stopping night work, and must have work. Best of references. No. 5642.

WANT position as superintendent. Well experienced in various lines, and all through the different processes of manufacturing in the different departments. Best of references. No. 5643.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. Strictly temperate and a church member. No. 5644.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner or both. Experienced, efficient and reliable. Can come at once. No. 4645.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 33. Experienced on most all plain weaves, also colored work and dobby work. No. 5646.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or will consider position as second hand in large mill. 25 years as fixer, second hand and overseer on many plain and fancy weaves. No. 5647.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on drills, sheeting, ducks and colored work. Good habits and dependable. References. No. 5648.

WANT position as social service director. Three years with large Southern mill; had charge of houses, social and athletic activities. Best references from the superintendent. No. 5649.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced and well known. Best references. No. 5650.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 39, well experienced, efficient and reliable. No. 5651.

WANT position as overseer spinning or winding and twisting. Age 37. Can change on short notice. Would accept position as second hand in large mill. No. 5652.

WANT position as night superintendent, or as carder and spinner. 15 years experience. Complete I. C. S. course. Age 31. Go anywhere for better position. Best references. No. 5653.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 12 years second hand, two years overseer. Now employed. No. 5654.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain, fancy and Jacquards—cotton and rayon. Age 35, strictly temperate. No. 5655.

WANT position as overseer spinning, day or night. Six years second hand, three years overseer. Age 36. Good education. No trouble holding help. Best references. No. 5656.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning—or both. 30 years experience on cotton and waste. Can give satisfaction. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5657.

WANT position as sewing machine fixer. Union Special Machines preferred. Experienced and reliable. No. 5658.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Age 43, well experienced in carding, spinning, twisting and plain weaving. Best references from present and former employers. No. 5659.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 30. Textile graduate. Three years overseer and designer. Three years superintendent, large mill on colored fancies. Best references. No. 5660.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 30. Go anywhere. Experienced on drill, twill, sheeting, shade and print cloth. Best references. No. 5661.

WANT position as second hand in winding, warping and quilling, or spinning and warping. Well qualified. No. 5662.

WANT position as overseer carding. Efficient and experienced. Good references. No. 5663.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Good character, experienced and trustworthy. No. 5664.

WANT position as overseer, or as second hand in spinning, where there is a chance of promotion. Experienced and efficient. No. 5665.

WANT position as napper and finisher. Age 31. Two years with large manufacturing company, now in hands of receiver. Experienced in starching and calendering, folding, inspecting and all kinds of finishing, plain, dobby checks and napped goods. No. 5666.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Fancies, Jacquard and box work my specialties. Best references. No. 5667.

WANT position as superintendent cloth or yarn mill. Special fancy weaving my hobby. Prefer Alabama. No. 5668.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns and an I. C. S. graduate. Reliable and willing. Seven years on present job. No. 5669.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as superintendent. No. 5670.

WANT position as master mechanic. Seventeen years experience. On present job eight years, and present employers will recommend me. No. 5671.

WANT position as bookkeeper or payroll clerk. Finished course in LaSalle accountancy. Age 20, an orphan, Protestant, good morals. Two years card room experience. No. 5672.

WANT position—by high grade superintendent. Can give satisfaction. No. 5673.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years overseer on plain goods. Best references. No. 5674.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer. Jacquard work preferred. Best references. No. 5675.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Special studies in spinning, and 25 years experience. Good references. No. 5676.

AUGUST COTTON CONSUMPTION

Washington, D. C. — Cotton consumption for August was announced Saturday by the Census Bureau as 558,113 bales of lint and 83,570 of linters, compared with 546,457 and 79,297 in July, this year, and 526,340 and 70,128 in August, last year.

Cotton on hand August 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 302,200 bales of lint and 156,870 of linters, compared with 1,051,535 and 89,819 on July 3, this year, and 781,470 and 132,468 on August 31, last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 1,387,187 bales of lint and 42,634 of linters, compared with 986,439 and 58,422 on July 31, this year, and 1,141,283 and 33,090 on August 31, last year.

Imports for August totaled 24,793 bales, compared with 21,369 for July, this year, and 25,258 in August, last year.

Exports for August were 226,018 bales of lint and 9,896 of linters, compared with 237,506 and 9,477 in July, this year, and 252,627 and 6,862 in August last year.

Cotton spindles active during August numbered 30,236,880, compared with 30,395,858 in July, this year, and 28,217,138 in August, last year.

TO TRAIN FOREIGN WORKERS

Albemarle, N. C.—Arthur Rogers and Pierce Williams, young men of this city who are operators in the Knitting Department, Wiscasset Mills Company, left here Sunday morning for New York and will go from there to Vancouver, B. C., via train from which point they will sail on the S. S. Niagra for Melbourne, Australia. They have been employed by an Australian mill firm to train operators for German-made full-fashioned knitting machines.

The two young men will spend several months at Melbourne with the Staley and Staley, Pty., Ltd., one of Australia's oldest and largest firms manufacturing knitting fabrics. A year ago Harvey Bawden of the Melbourne firm spent several weeks in Albemarle studying the full-fashioned business. Through his recommendation and his appeal to the Cannon Mills organization, Williams and Rogers were selected.

The knitting department of the Williams had technical training at N. C. State and at Philadelphia Tech. He came to Albemarle from Georgia. Rogers is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Rogers, of Oakboro.

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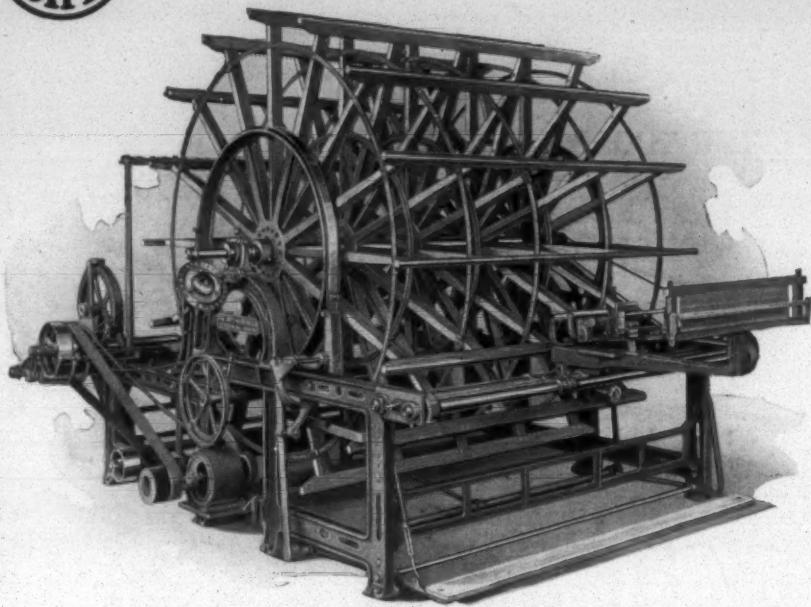
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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

May I have a little space?

We have installed 9 new Whitin drawing frames and they are running fine.

Our superintendent, Mr. Bostic, has been confined to his bed with a cold; we hope to see him well soon.

Mrs. Hair, the wife of our spinner, is in Highsmith Hospital; mother and baby doing fine!

Chas. Grady, night spinner, lost his glasses; too bad.

Our secretary and treasurer, Mr. Pete Tolar, has taken on new duties at another mill.

We are running full time, day and night, with plenty of help.

If you put this in the waste basket, please put it away down in the bottom.

NOODLE.

(The waste basket won't get it until we are through with it.—Aunt Becky.)

MONROE, N. C.

Union Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Union Mill is getting along fine—running full time, with no talk of curtailing.

We have a nice superintendent, Mr. Weber; W. C. Quick is carder and John May, spinner.

There is some talk of starting up at night, but we are not sure about it.

W. Q.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

Belle Vue Mill.

We are all getting along around the county seat of Orange county. This old town was one time the Capital of North Carolina.

Aunt Becky, we want you to come to see us. You will find hospitality unlimited and will be as welcome as flowers in May.

We have good churches, schools, roads and good men to work for. Also a fine ball team and excellent shows.

Our friend, Mr. W. H. Still, paid us a visit recently. He is a good scout, jolly as can be, and we are always glad to extend to him a cordial welcome.

TAR HEEL.

A CONFESSION OF FAITH

Our greatest English-speaking poet since Milton, Tennyson, whose prodigious imagination soared all heights and sounded all depths, asked that at the close of every volume of his poems should appear his confession of faith, which is

*"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of
the bar
When I put out to sea.*

*"But such a tide as moving seems
asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out
the boundless deep
Turns again home.*

*"Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of
farewell,
When I embark;*

*"For tho' from out our bourne of
Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face,
When I have crossed the bar."*

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Palmetto Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still on the map with plenty of contented help. We were

closed down for Labor Day. Some went fishing and some visiting. Mr. S. S. Henson, our superintendent, and Mr. R. M. Ross went to Branchville to fish in Edisto River and they report good luck.

Wedding bells have been ringing in our village; Miss Lois Gardner and Mr. Jesse Brigman were married August 13th.

They will continue to live with the bride's mother, Mrs. Maggie Gardner.

Miss Willie Mae Renen and Mr. Schumpert Burnett were married August 31st; they will continue to live in our village. We wish for both couples a happy married life.

The Woman's Missionary Society had a supper and sold hot dogs and cold drinks.

Mrs. Callie Grubs announces the birth of a fine boy, and Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Henbree announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Lou.

Mr. Earl Outlaw has returned from the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie McManus, from Charleston, are visiting their sister-in-law, Mrs. Effie McManus.

Mrs. Alice Kirkland, Mrs. Minnie Bishop and Mr. S. J. Neal spent Sunday in Sanford, N. C., visiting their sons, Mr. Earnest Kirkland, Mr. Lipscomb Neal and Mr. Leonard Bishop.

Mr. R. I. Hensley spent the weekend in Asheville, N. C.; he plans to move there about the first of October.

Miss Ruth Jackson, from Henrietta, N. C., is spending the week with her mother, Mrs. Ellen Chavions.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Coward visited relatives in Georgia Labor Day.

Miss Viola Henson, from Valley Falls, S. C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Henson.

Miss Estelle Barnett, from Spartanburg, visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Henson last weekend.

Miss Viola Henson, Miss Virle Henson and Miss Augusta Dillard visited in Hartsville Friday.

SNOOKS.

Becky Ann's Own Page

THE HAPPY HABIT.

The habit of being happy is one that can be deliberately formed and encouraged. It can be started at any time by any person, in almost any circumstances. Crushing sorrows come to everyone; but at least one can wear one's mourning inside, and refrain from being a blot on other people's sun. And the happy habit, once established, is one that persists even in trouble and trial and loneliness and poverty, like those Alpine roses that bloom above the snows.

18 CENTS FOR PEACE

The cinema, Submarine, recently shown in LaGrange presents a graphic picture of the navy of the United States. Destroyers, stately battleships, submarines, airplanes and their carriers pass in kaleidoscopic review, and suggest the vastness of the whole scheme of instruments of war. One is led to wonder at the cost.

In 1927, according to the Naval Construction bill, \$725,000,000 were appropriated for the building and maintenance of the navy. The United States possesses and maintains 18 battleships, the least expensive of which, the Utah costs nearly 9 millions; the most expensive, the Colorado, 25 millions. Figure the total cost of the battleships alone, for yourself. The sum is staggering.

Then there is the army with its camps to be kept in condition, its hundreds of thousands of men to be trained. From whence does the money come?

Out of every dollar paid by American citizens as Federal taxes, 82 cents is spent for war, or war debts or war purposes—armies, navies, defenses, pensions, interest on war loans, and the pitiable calamities that war entails. With the remaining 18 cents, the U. S. does exceedingly well for she manages to purchase post office and public buildings, improves waterways, operate the postoffice system, run judges and build great projects.

With the outlawry of war would come a more equal division of federal moneys, for the necessity of such great expenditures for instruments of protection and aggression would be nullified.

The dawn of permanent international peace will come only as people of the different nations of the world know and trust each other. There are many organizations functioning well in the task of teaching world friendship, nay world brotherhood. The Junior Red Cross is one. The International Service Clubs of Rotary is another.

Such a club is being organized by

local Rotarians. The Graphic Shuttle compliments these men on their vision.—Graphic Shuttle, LaGrange, Ga.

DRAPER, N. C.

Flower Show September 20

This week marks the end of the Yard Beautification Program in Draper. During the summer months this program has been underway and much interest has been taken to see that yards and lots around the residences have been kept clean and attractive. The judges will make their final visit this week to make their decision as to the yard winning the prize for the most improvement.

As the fitting climax to this Beautification Program, the annual Flower Show will be held in the Draper Y. M. C. A. An attractive floral display will be arranged and prizes will be awarded for the most beautiful and artistic arrangement of flowers in baskets and in vases. Prizes will be given also for the best dahlias and roses.

The Flower Show will be held on Friday, September 20, from 4 until 10 o'clock. The public is invited.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Springfield Mill

Grannie Wiggs has another grandson added to her list, a nine-pounder, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Sneed.

Mrs. Vernon Deaver and son, Mack, and daughter, Eloise, motored to Lumberton, and Dillon, S. C., Monday of last week.

Mrs. Pat Frieze and Mrs. J. B. Wingard on Thursday of last week, motored to McColl, S. C., to clean off the lot where Miss Rebecca Carroll lies at rest,—a Baptist Missionary worker and a special friend of Mrs. Frieze.

We are sorry to report that Mr. Oscar Cullom and family have left us and gone to make their home at the Cape Fear Mill, at Fayetteville.

Mrs. T. M. Powers and son, Mr. Benford Powers, of Fort Mill, S. C., spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Frieze.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wingard had as their guests over the week-end, Mr. Wingard's father, Mr. C. N. Wingard, one of his brothers, Mr. Joe P. Wingard, and his brother-in-law, Mr. C. A. Sims, and his daughter, Miss Lucy Sims, all of Winnsboro, S. C.

Mr. Grover Ammons who has been at Marshville is back at home again.

Aunt Becky, you should have been with us Tuesday night. Mr. Henry

Carlisle and wife motored to the beach and brought Mr. J. B. Wingard a two bushel bag of oysters, and he invited Mr. Pat Frieze and wife and daughter to the oyster cracking; and boys you ought to have seen Pat eat oysters.

DUDDLE BUG.

OPP, ALA.

Opp Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

I just got back from a visit to Panama City, Fla.; sure had a nice time.

Mr. J. C. Holley and family spent part of last week in Pelham, Ga.

The Opp Cotton Mill was shut down last week. Everybody enjoyed the vacation.

Our school has started again with a fine crew of teachers and pupils.

Mrs. V. G. Creel has been visiting the hospital in Andalusia after an operation; glad to say he is improving.

Mr. Claud King recently lost a finger, while working.

Mrs. C. W. Middleton has returned from Albany, Ga., after six weeks stay. She met with an accident, but is improving nicely. We are glad to see her back again.

Miss Trudie Holley has returned from a vacation in Florida.

Mr. Hubert Robbins visited his home last week.

Mrs. W. A. Smith's grand-daughter, Ann, is visiting her.

Mrs. E. W. Creel's mother, Mrs. J. R. Holland, and sister Bobbie Lee, are visiting her.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robbins motored to Montgomery, Monday.

Our flower yards are looking nice. We wonder who will win the prizes.

BROWN EYES.

HALEYVILLE, ALA.

Alabama Mills Company

My Dear Aunt Becky:

I have been visiting for the last few weeks in Texas. Part of the time while I was gone, I spent with "Mickey," who is also a correspondent of the Home Section. I had a most delightful time, and I visited a number of the mills "back home." Although part of the mills in Texas have been on short time, most of them are running day and night shifts now.

The Dallas Textile Mill at Love Field (Dallas, Texas) is doing splendidly under the supervision of their new superintendent, Mr. Ingram Lee, who is a very congenial person and, therefore, is liked very much by everyone.

The former superintendent there,

Mr. A. L. Whetstone, is now superintendent at Russellville, Ala., which is about twenty-six miles from here.

While I was in Dallas, our good superintendent, Mr. S. L. Bolton, and his wife came on their vacation. He reports a very good time and said that he enjoyed very much seeing his old friends again, especially Mr. Richie, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Lee and Mr. Hicks. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton were kind enough to let me come back with them in their car. The trip was wonderful and the country was very interesting, although rain was needed very much in some parts.

The mill here at Haleyville is getting along very nicely. We have a new card room and spinning room overseer, who is Mr. W. F. Jones, from Humboldt, Tenn. He has not been here very long, but we feel that he is going to make a "jimdandy" overseer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bostick visited in Mississippi and Louisiana among relatives and friends on their vacation a few weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Cole visited in Mississippi, also, this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Bolton and son, Stanley, left for Dallas, Texas, today.

Mr. W. M. Morgan, our master mechanic, has moved to Houston, Texas, and Mr. Will Hill is taking his place as master mechanic.

I noticed in the Home Section that you had been visiting in Huntsville and Florence, Ala. While you are so near Haleyville, we certainly would be delighted to have you drop in to see us. Once you taste this good water up in the hills, you will want to stay, I assure you.

BETTY JEAN.

SHELBY, N. C.

East Side Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

No doubt the textile baseball fans are watching the columns of the Home Section for the details of the first game of a three-game series between East Side Sluggers and the "though Cleveland Cloth Mill outfit. The first game was played Saturday at 3:30 at City Park.

The Cleveland Cloth Mill won the Cleveland County League pennant by defeating the East Side Sluggers, by a score of 4 to 1, Saturday, August 3rd, at the City Park. Fifteen hundred fans witnessed the contest. The three-game series is for the championship of the baseball clubs of the City of Shelby.

The C. C. Mill outfit defeated the East Side Sluggers Saturday by a score of 6 to 5. The decision came in the last half of the ninth, when Sheppard Hamrick lost a two-bagger to the C. C. Mill.

Lefty Pritchard handled the mound for East Side for eight innings, allowing the C. C. M. five hits.

Hamrick relieved Pritchard in the ninth and gave up two hits, and it wasn't any use to argue. The C. C. M. won one of the cleanest games of the entire season.

Curly Smith, for the C. C. Mill, was right in there with that broad smile on his face. He may get in some close places during a contest but he just "smiles."

It is not known definitely, but E. S. Mill Club claims to have measured him for nine hits.

The second game of the series will be called Saturday, Sept. 15th, at 3:30 p. m., at the City Park.

There has been no little bit of friendly rivalry between the fans of each side, but I don't want that fellow to throw my straw hat away "no more." The worst part of it was it fell in a mud hole. (Well, straw hat season is about over, isn't it?—Aunt Becky.)

Our mill closed Friday at noon for the week-end. The Day Weavers crossed hats with the Night Weavers on the local ground Friday, 2:30 p. m., and won the better of the argument by a score of 11 to 2.

Plans are being mapped out for a night school by our designer, Mr. S. J. Spry. No doubt a great many of our employees will take advantage of this opportunity to add to their knowledge and efficiency.

A number of the members of the East Side Baptist church met last week and mowed the grass on the church lawn.

An interesting event of this week was a party given by Miss Modenia Smith, Monday evening, at her home, for the East Side Ball Club. Games were played, music and dancing were enjoyed throughout the evening; about 25 or 30 were present. Lemonade and cake were served by the hostess.

The Young Men's Bible Class, R. R. Cooke, teacher, went on a fish fry to Broad River Saturday evening, August 31st.

Mr. W. E. Gantt was a business visitor to Greenville, S. C., Wednesday afternoon.

We regret to note that Alma Lee and Malcolm, children of Mr. T. H. Upton, are very sick with whooping cough, and that Mr. Joe Mecham has two children very sick with diphtheria.

We have been very fortunate here at East Side in not having much illness, and we hope these children will soon recover.

FINIS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Carl Stohn, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a few lines to tell you that I am enjoying the story, "The Way of a Woman."

I never see anything in Home Section about our place, but we are

making full time and good wages. I have been here so long that any time I start to town, my car just naturally insists on going to Sixth street; can't park anywhere else but near Carl Stohn, Inc.

We have some mighty good overseers. But, "Aunt Becky," you know them all, and have given them some good write-ups in the past, and there is nothing left for me to say either for our superintendent and manager, Mr. Whatley, or for our overseer of weaving, Mr. Gaddy. We all feel fortunate to be in the employ of such splendid gentlemen.

Our mill is small—only has winding and weaving. But such a lovely rainbow of colored silks in the winding room, and the most gorgeous woven fabrics—heavy brocade silks, etc., to be found in the South. We have 108 looms.

We are always glad to see the head man, Mr. Stohn, of Hyde Park, Mass. All the help like him. Come to see us, Aunt Becky.

I wish somebody here would write the news for Carl Stohn, Inc.

A FRIEND.

(And who is better qualified than YOU to do that publicity work? Am going to hope for another nice letter from you in the near future. We should have news from more of our Charlotte mills.—Aunt Becky.)

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Dixie Mercerizing Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here we come with more news from dear old Dixie.

Everything is going fine. We are running day and night.

We are sure everyone is enjoying themselves, regardless of the hot weather.

Mr. T. B. Moore, Mr. Coulter, Mr. Thornburg, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Swafford, Mr. H. O. Sebastian, Mr. Joe Hunter, Mr. Fred Cauble, Mr. G. W. Roach and family have returned from their vacation and are back at work.

Mrs. Scott, our nurse, and Miss Madge Grey, stenographer, are on their vacations at present.

Everyone enjoyed an old-fashioned lawn fete, August 24th. The big day began with a ball game on Dixie diamond, Dixie playing LaFayette, Ga.; our team was defeated; score 16-15. Chickamauga Band, from Georgia, furnished music for the ball game and also for the lawn fete. Many stunts were performed and prizes given to winners.

A "popularity contest" was given for the young men and young ladies. Everyone took a hand in the contest and voted for their favorite. Miss Katherine and Mr. Brewer Coulter were voted the most popular young man and young lady of Lupton City. An unexpected but welcome guest was Mr. Jewell, of Chickamauga, Ga.

Mr. Jewell is the owner of the mill and bleaching plant of Chickamauga.

We regret very much to lose Mr. J. A. Thompson, second hand. Mr. Thompson has been with us five years and we have all enjoyed the work with him. Mr. Thompson is now employed with the American Chatillon, Inc., of Rome, Ga. We wish Mr. Thompson great success in his work.

Mr. J. J. Tolbert has resigned as section hand; he is now at Shannon, Ga.

We are glad to welcome Mr. Charles Voss, second hand, and Mr. C. H. Helms, section, of North Carolina, into our midst. Mr. Voss and Mr. Helms have been with us about four weeks; we are all well pleased with their work and friendship.

Mr. H. E. Harper has been transferred to the shop. Mr. Tom Nation has taken his place as section man. We are glad to have Mr. Nation and family with us again.

Miss Opal Wilkey left Monday to take up her work and studies at Erlanger Hospital.

We don't ever forget our ball team. They have a real ball team to play Sunday, "The Meat Cutters," of Chattanooga. They are to play at Andrew Field; we feel sure they will win, as they have stepped into new uniforms.

We are well pleased with our boys. They defeated Alton Park, August 25th; score 10-1. Standard-Coosa-Thatcher, August 31st, score 10-0, and Sept. 1st, 7-3. Mr. W. A. Thornburg is manager of the team.

Mr. Gene Jacobs and Miss Blanch Smith motored to Rossville, Ga., after the lawn fete and were quietly married. It is impossible for us to get along without a few weddings.

Hurrah for Dixie! HUN.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre Mills Superintendents Treats Overseers to Watermelon Party.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The overseers of Smyre Mills No. 1 and No. 2, also section hands, were treated to a watermelon feast Saturday night by the good superintendent, Mr. Marshall Dilling. Those present were:

Mill No. 1: J. P. Dagenhart, day carder; E. F. Bryant, day spinner; C. L. Loyel, night carder; and M. C. Frye, night spinner.

Mill No. 2: N. W. Holland, day carder; J. P. Rowland, day spinner; J. F. Deviney, night carder; R. W. Frye, night spinner.

Also E. L. Vanpelt, master mechanic; A. L. Hendricks, supply clerk; J. L. Strange, house man, and all the day and night section men from both mills.

It was a most enjoyable occasion. Subject discussed was "The good and bad side of man."

The men are looking forward to

another meeting.

TAR HEEL.

(Tar Heel, this splendid letter arrived too late for publication last week, as the Home Section is printed on Monday. But it's still good news, and we are delighted to have it. Smyre Mill folks are always having good times—and there's a reason for such a happy community. Good Christian leadership—superintendent and overseers all interested in church and Sunday school work—everybody trying to live right and thankful for the dignity of labor and a chance to make an honest living. No time for wrangling and petty misunderstandings. Everybody's thoughts progressive and constructive—proving conclusively that Smyre Mill people are intelligent, cultured, and a credit to the Southern textile industry. — Aunt Becky.)

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News.

If you want to live in the kind of a place that's the kind of place you like, It isn't worth while to apply for a job that's on some far-off pike; You'll usually find what you left behind and what all along you knew— It isn't the place that has something wrong—no, not the place, but you. So if there's anything wrong with the place you're in, you're knocking yourself to tell it; Best change around and find what's good and begin at once to sell it; There's glory enough for everyone —let each his work pursue, Then your town will be what you want it to be—it isn't the town —it's you.

School News.

For the convenience of the patrons of the school, the principal will attend to getting school books to Goldville. When we are ready for the children to have their new books we will have them at the schoolhouse and we will probably be ready for them to get them next Monday. Therefore it will be advisable for all patrons to have the money ready to buy books for their children at that time. All patrons are requested to see about their children's books at once because a child who does not have his books will fall behind his classes.

Village News.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Dean and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Coffee, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Poag, of Newberry, S. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cole Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. R. McDowell, Laurens, S. C.

Miss Nellie Hamim spent the week-end with Miss Marjorie Dominick, Whitmire, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Holsomback, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Holsomback and Mr. and Mrs. George Craft visited relatives in Newberry Sunday.

Misses Ethel Prince and Mae Johnson spent Sunday night with Miss Ruby Todd, Barksdale, S. C.

Miss Connie Thompson, of Columbia, S. C., spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. P. E. Strickland.

Mrs. G. N. Foy is spending a few days with Miss Theo Osborne, Laurens, S. C.

Mrs. M. E. Richards, of Union, spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Stroud.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson and children, of Clinton, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Thomas.

Mrs. S. H. Keels returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. W. E. Sanders, Prosperity, S. C.

Friends of Mrs. W. P. Bridges will be glad to know that her condition is improving after an illness for the past two weeks.

Friends of little Juanita Franks will be glad to know that she is much better.

Mrs. Walter Wells was carried to Newberry hospital yesterday where she will undergo an operation.

Dudolf Dean, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dean, leaves today for Cedar Springs where he will enter school.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Connally, Muskegon street, announce the birth of a daughter, Ruby Inez, on Monday, Sept. 9th.

S. S. Children Enjoy Party.

The children of the Beginner-Primary Department of the Sunday school, together with the officers and teachers of this department, enjoyed a party at the Girls' Club on Friday evening, Sept. 6th.

The happy little folks enjoyed an evening of games and songs, after which lemonade was served them by the teachers.

Seventy-five children were present.

On Tuesday evening Paul Taylor entertained the little folk, who are members of his Sunday school class, in honor of his 11th birthday. After enjoying a contest in Bible verses, songs and games, they were invited into the dining room, where ice cream and cake were served by Misses Madge Abrams, Louise Putnam and Bessie Taylor.

Auto Accident.

Mr. C. M. Templeton's automobile turned over on the road near Whitmire late Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton, their son, Cisby, and Miss Margaret Warren were in the car, but none of them were seriously injured.

The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

Out in the main office, Patty with burning cheeks and flying fingers copied her notes with beautiful precision. It seemed that the nervous tension under which she labored only served to make her even more rapid and perfect.

So the "W. J. Bryan," who they elected president was "Billy," the man who for some strange reason, had shamed an accident, and for three days had been in her home, supposedly helpless with a broken leg and arm! And there was an ambulance, to a train which had supposedly taken him to the Grady Hospital! And only four days ago, Dr. James had told her that the "invalid" would go to Johns Hopkins hospital, in Baltimore!

Well! And he had sent them \$50.00 for three day's nursing. She'd see that he got every cent of it back, too. What could it all mean? And Dr. James, too, had lied! —and Uncle Ned. Oh, it was awful!

Bewildered, mortified, outraged, Patty had to say her prayer over and over. "God help to me conquer weakness in myself. Let me not harbor angry feeling to poison my soul. Keep my conscience unseared and my heart clean. Let me think only beautiful thoughts of faith, hope and charity, so that I may be a perfect wife to the right man, and so that my children may have an inheritance of love."

CHAPTER XII

When Patty reached home from the office, her mother, looking happier than she had ever seen her, met her and hugged her close, kissing her tenderly:

"Oh, Patty, how wonderful it is to be in a home like this, and, best of all, to have you with me," holding her off at arms length and gazing lovingly into Patty's big luminous brown eyes. Then, with quick mother love and concern, she continued:

"But something has gone wrong;—you are not going to like your work, are you?" Patty blinked her eyes, and swallowed hard, but for a moment was unable to speak.

"We'll pack up and go right back home, dear!" commenced her mother. "Thank heaven we didn't sell the little place." Patty laughed nervously and asked:

"Mother, have we got \$50.00?"

"Yes, a little more than that. Oh, we'll get back, all right!" soothingly.

"But we are not going back—oh, let me get it out of my system. Who do you suppose will take charge as president, July 1st?"

"Why, Patty, I haven't the least idea!" replied Mrs. Anderson, wonderingly.

"Our half-dead patient of a week ago, the creature to whom we surrendered our bed-room, the man who our

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

THE FARMER.

The farmer is the back-bone of the country, but he is treated like a gizzard. He gets all the knocks, half the kicks, and two-thirds of the bumps. His rights extend only from the barn-yard to the line fence. His voice is heard by the hogs and none else. He lives hard from year to year—hoping, and finally dies hard, hopeless.

He is the victim of every parasite from the goober bug to the politician. While he's fighting the boll weevil, the corn borer eats up his corn. Before he can kill the potato bug—the bean weevil has cleaned up his bean crop and moved on. The moles destroyed his garden truck and the crows peck big holes in his melons and his wife is so busy trying to raise a dozen younguns, she never has time to patch the seat of his overalls.

He is taxed to support colleges that his sons can't attend. If he builds a crib or out-house, the tax assessor sees it and writes it down. (He can't hide his investments as the rich man does.) He helps to build good roads for the tourist, but he wades through the mud and hops across ditches to get from his house to town.

If he happens to sit on a bench some day when the ground is too wet to plow, he is a loafer. If he rambles up the highway in an old Ford, he is cussed because he is not at home pulling fodder. He is called shiftless when he has to ask a little credit or borrow a little money to meet an emergency. He is always pictured wearing a straw in his mouth—as if straws are worn any more.

When he needs rain the sun shines, and vice versa. A drought ruins his crops and burns up his pastures. He prays for rain in July and gets it in October. What little he produces in the way of cotton, corn, potatoes, peas, ansoforth, is sold at the other fellow's prices and weights. If he complains, he's a growler, if complains twice, he's arrested, and if he fights for justice, he's sent to the chaingang.

The tariff protects him against making a decent living—because it boosts plow steel and leather goods and curry combs, and keeps the price of his stuff down below the cost of production. The only friend the farmer has is his wife, and she's generally so over-worked, she makes a poor companion. Nobody knows but the farmer what the difference between existing and living is: he knows the former from experience and the latter from observation.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Ladlassie.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mrs. Lonnie Moss is not so well at this time. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wilson are located with us.

Mr. Wilson is from Greenville and is in charge of the cloth room. We welcome him and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Babb are moving to Alabama.

Mr. Jim McCoy is able to be out again.
Mr. J. C. Burns is ill at his home.

Mrs. Blanch White is home from Georgia, where she has been for the last few days.

Mr. S. B. Williamson is very sick at this writing.

LUDDIE.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Orr Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Miss Ruby Lee Robinson entertained the young folks with a party Saturday night.

Mr. Claud Whitten and Miss Leon Crowe were happily married Saturday evening. Everybody wishes them a long and happy life.

The B. Y. P. U. of the Baptist church gave a play Saturday night, "The Mystery of the Third Gable." A large crowd attended.

Sunday was promotion day in B. Y. P. U. It was conducted by our pastor, Rev. G. V. Martin. The Juniors were very proud of their diplomas. Afterwards Dr. A. L. Smethers gave a talk on "Approved Workers." Six members were given the A. W. (Approved Workers) degree. They were proud of it, and worked hard to get it.

Rev. W. L. Keel attended the Great Council of Red Men of South Carolina. He is now the Senior Sagamore.

Mr. Clyde Emmerson and Mr. Archie Camele, of Greenville, were visiting friends and relatives in Orrville Sunday.

We are having a revival at the Methodist church this week. The Baptists are working with them and we hope much good will be accomplished.

Miss Frances had as her week-end guest, Miss Bertha Shirley, of Anderson.

TINY.

OPP, ALA.

Nicolas Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We haven't had any news from Opp for some time, so we decided to let you know we are still living.

Miss Esta Gunter is visiting relatives in Gante and Andalusia, Ala.

Mrs. Mattie Killingsworth and mother were visitors in Tallasseee Saturday and Sunday.

Look out, girls! A fellow by the name of "Bunk" has an "Ain't gonna rain no mo'" car.

Mr. Charlie Goodwin has built a new "dog house." The dog has many "fits."

Our school is running nicely now with a large attendance.

The flower yards in our village are pretty. Everybody seems interested in them.

Warren Gunter can't attend school on account of water poisoning. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Our mill is now running night and day; we have had only one close-down this summer.

Mr. Hubert Robbins is home from Montgomery on his vacation.

Mr. J. P. Robbins seems very interested in school; he quit work to attend.

trusted friend, Dr. James, said was on his way to Johns Hopkins hospital, the man who Uncle Ned, and you and I—

"Well, Patty! This is a coincidence—really. Let's hope that he will recover soon and be able to resume his duties," charitably.

"I say recover! Why mother, there was nothing whatever the matter with him! He was in the office today,—and when he saw me,—oh—!" and Patty burst into hysterical laughter, that was salty with tears, as her mother gasped and raised her hands in speechless amazement. Presently Mrs. Anderson sank into a chair, and Patty flung herself down on the sofa, burying her flushed face in the pretty cushion.

"Well, Mrs. Anderson gasped, at last. Then, after a long impressive silence. "What does it all mean? Oh, if I could see Dr. James!" and there was a note of anger in her voice quite foreign to her gentle nature. "And Uncle Ned must know—of course he knew! Patty, this is outrageous. What shall we do? Did the man know we were coming here? Did he follow us?"

"No mother, I'm sure he did not know; he was the most completely surprised man when he saw me, oh, I wish you could have seen him. It was like a scene in a movie, 'and again Patty laughed, to hide her nervousness. "If we can return his fifty, so I can look him squarely in the eye, he shan't find me showing the white feathr!"

"The 'white feather!' oh Patty," laughed her mother, "that made me think!—It was a white feathr that you converted into a pen with which to answer his note. He'll get his money back, tomorrow."

"And mother, he found that note—by some means, it certainly came into his possession. I'm ashamed to express my conclusions in the matter," and Patty covered her face in confusion. "But mother, he talked about that note while shamming delirium. He knew I was the same girl,—and—and—I just think he got Dr. James to help him play a trick on me,—he wanted to study me,—he probably meant to tempt me with his wealth; but—"

"Dr. James would certainly not lend a hand in any dis-honorable scheme," objected Mrs. Anderson.

"But he did! and he told a deliberate falsehood! What did they do it for?" Patty half sobbed, sitting up.

"Patty, perhaps the man was really in earnest—perhaps he conceived this method of getting acquainted," said Mrs. Anderson, softly.

"Well, he's made me hate him,—almost. I have to pray hard to keep from it," declared Patty. "One thing, certain, I hope he'll never speak to me.' But oh, let's forget the creature, I'm hungry. Let's have early supper and take a walk over the village." And they went into the dining room, immaculately clean, with pretty new rugs on the floor and new curtains at the broad windows. Mrs. Anderson had been busy and happy, fixing up the pretty cottage.

The dining table, with snowy cloth, held a pretty,

blooming potted plant, which brought a cry of rapture from Patty.

"Where did this come from, mother?"

"Mrs. Allen, from across the street, called and brought it. Isn't it a beauty?" smiled her mother; Mrs. Bennett, next door, brought a quart of milk. Why Patty, our neighbors are just grand!" enthusiastically.

"They must be," agreed Patty. "Miss Smith made me acquainted with two girls today, Nellie Bennett and Sadie Ross; I believe I shall like them; they have charming manners. In less than five minutes they had invited me to attend their church and Sunday school, and included you in the invitation."

"I like that,—and we'll go," said Mrs. Anderson, animatedly, as she put supper on the table. Patty looked at her pretty mother with a thrill of joy. How fresh and wholesomely sweet she was. And she didn't seem one bit tired. She had been afraid that the worry of moving would be too much for her mother, who had always seemed so delicate and frail; but really, she gave every indication of having profited by it. They sat down to a dainty cold supper, and as Mrs. Anderson returned thanks, there was such earnest, sincerity in the soft sweet tones of her voice, such happiness in every line of her countenance, as she lifted her head and smiled into Patty's serious eyes, that the girl was amazed.

"Mother, do you know you are divinely beautiful?" she whispered, almost in awe. "I have never seen you look so radiantly happy. You are irresistible!" and to prove it, Patty got up from her place which faced her mother, went around the table, knelt by her side, wound her arms about her neck and kissed her.

"Who wouldn't be happy with a daughter like you, dear? Why I'm the happiest woman in the world! All my years of toil have been rewarded and my prayers for you have been answered. You have grown to glorious womanhood pure and sweet,—you have a clean heart, a white soul—"

"A lovely Christian mother, a good practical education—perfect health, and a nice position—" interrupted Patty, rising and returning to her place, "and—grit and gumption enough to make even the mill president keep his distance," she added with a funny little grimace.

"But let's forget him this evening. We can attend to him tomorrow," smiled Mrs. Anderson.

Just as they were starting out Miss Smith and Nellie Bennett passed in front of the house and called:

"We thought perhaps you'd like to walk over the village a bit, and get better acquainted."

"We are so glad you stopped for us; we were just going out, and will be delighted to have company," replied Patty, introducing her mother, and smiling with inward satisfaction, when she saw their eyes light with admiration.

"Why Miss Patty, she looks almost like your twin sister," declared Miss Smith, in genuine amazement, to which Nellie Bennett added earnest assent.

"Oh, stop your flattery," laughed Mrs. Anderson, her eyes bright as stars, as Patty said with comic gravity:

We have a very nice superintendent, Mr. G. H. Cole.

Miss Cornelia Gunter is on the sick list this week.

Mr. Earnest Zorn is a visitor in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Watson are visiting their brother this week-end.

Aunt Becky, we are enjoying the story very much.

We are very sorry to know that Mr. J. D. Hendricks' "Tin Lizzie" has lost its top!

The three Misses Gunter and Lois Trainum were out kodaking Sunday.

Some of the girls and their "beaux" are "strutting their onions" these days.

The girls nowadays are making "White Duck Overalls." That is the latest fad.

Aunt Becky, you must visit our village some time. We will be glad to have you any time.

MEAN KIDS.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have been waiting for "A Reader" to send our news but he has failed to do so recently. Will you accept this from one who has tried before? (Sure we will)—Aunt Becky.)

Miss Docia Benson, of Hartsville, spent last week with Miss Eva Christmas.

Mrs. J. B. Whaley and children, Bill and Louise, of Camden, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Gardner, of Fort Mill, have moved back to Kershaw. Their friends are much pleased over their return.

Miss Eva Christmas entertained at a lovely party Thursday night in honor of her guest, Miss Docia Benson. After many games and much fun, punch and sandwiches were served. About twenty young people enjoyed the delightful occasion.

Mrs. Luther Adams had as her dinner guests Sunday, Misses Ruby and Lucille Christmas, Miss Evelyn Adams, formerly of Fort Mill, Miss Docia Benson, of Hartsville, and Miss Eva Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Furgerson received a telegram late yesterday stating the death of their son, Herman, who was in the Navy, stationed at Norfolk, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Furgerson and family and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Brannon left for Piedmont, S. C. early Monday morning, where interment will be at the family graveyard. The family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Aunt Becky, this is pretty lengthy but we haven't been in quite a while. Salright? (Sure is.)

NEWSIE.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.

Patterson Mill News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The mill has started up again after a week's vacation and it was a greatly appreciated rest.

We had a very exciting baseball game last Saturday between Patterson Mill and Camp's Store. John Jeff Mathews knocked a home run and Jim Crowder got a three-base hit, allowing three runners to score for the Patterson Mill. The game ended 5 to 3 in our favor. Only a few boosters were out to the game but we are hoping for more next time. We want plenty of pep.

A delicious camp fire supper was given Tuesday night at Papacea Springs, honoring Miss

Lois Livingston, of Cramerton, N. C., who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livingston. Those enjoying the supper were: Misses Lois Livingston, Lillian and Lillie Mae Keeter; Messrs. Hugh Rook, Bob Eldridge, "Happy" Allen, Gary Massey, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Massey.

Marriages that have been of much interest to the community are those between: Mrs. M. A. Floyd and Mr. John Crew; Miss Marion Lee Fannie and Mr. Clarencee Simmons; Miss Berne Shearin and Mr. Cecil Marbry; Miss Louise Pruden and Mr. George Lampy.

Their many friends wish them good luck and much happiness in the future years.

PATTERSON MILL BOOSTER.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Calhoun Mill Community News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having some nice cool days now, so everyone ought to feel fine.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Wilson and children are back home from a week's vacation.

The Calhoun Falls High School opened Monday morning with a large crowd of children, and we had a good speaker, Mr. Daniel, from Furman University, who made a splendid talk, and everyone enjoyed it so much, especially the young people.

We are sorry to have Mrs. W. T. Storey on our sick list this week.

Mrs. E. M. Lander and daughter, Margaret, spent the week-end in Columbia visiting relatives.

Mrs. L. P. Jones is on the sick list this week; we hope she will soon be well.

Mrs. G. G. Fagans and Mrs. Mae Belle Lovern motored to Elberton, Ga., for the day.

The girls and boys have started tennis and enjoying the game fine.

DOLLY ANN.

FORT MILL, S. C.

Fort Mill No. 2.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The many friends of Mr. W. S. Adams will regret to hear of his being ordered to the U. S. Government Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., for treatment.

Mr. R. G. Richardson is critically ill at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Chalmers and family motored to Greenwood, S. C., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Becknell had as their guests the past week, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Baughman.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Owen, of Charlotte, N. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morrow.

Mrs. T. J. McKibben and family visited friends in Rock Hill, S. C., over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Love and family motored to Kershaw Sunday and spent the day.

Mr. P. G. Shaw motored to Columbia, S. C., Saturday afternoon.

Both mills, Nos. 1 and 2, are running full time with plenty of help.

The Fort Mill Ball Club defeated Kershaw Ball Club in a fast game Saturday afternoon. The score was 12 and 2 in favor of Fort Mill.

Aunt Becky, when are you coming over to see us?

BROWN EYES.

"It's a serious thing for a girl to have such a lovely mother, isn't it? If I ever have a beau I shall be desperately jealous of her!"

"Hope," as we shall call this mill village, was just an ordinary mill town, with two churches, Baptist and Methodist, a school building—rather small, and a kindergarten. The houses were neat, and a fair distance apart, with ample space for gardens, though many plots were grown up in weeds.

Mrs. Anderson, always thrifty, was quick to notice these weed patches, and though she made no comment, her busy brain was registering each fact, for and against, and pondering the why and whereof of it all.

Most of the front yards were pretty with flowers, and there were lovely pot-plants on many front porches.

"Do—the—er mill officials attend church and Sunday school in the village?" asked Patty, as they passed the pretty Methodist church.

"Yes, Mr. Johnstone holds his membership here, and superintends the Sunday school; but most of the overseers go to the city—if they go anywhere," replied Miss Smith. Patty drew a sigh of relief; surely then Mr. Bryan would not attend the Baptist church, where she would go; he would, of course, attend his Uncle's church—if he tended any at all. Miss Smith continued:

"Mr. Johnstone's nephew, the new president, Mr. Bryan, has spent most of his life in the North, and I fear he will take no interest in the spiritual life of our town; few Northern people do; most of them seem to think that when they have fulfilled their business contracts, furnished employment and paid for it, that is the sum total of their duties to employees. You see, I have only been South a few years, but I have observed a vast difference in living conditions; and let me be frank—the South is far ahead."

"It's nice of you to admit it, anyway," said Nellie Bennett. "But you are going back North," teasingly, "and perhaps you can get your Northern capitalists to adopt some of our methods."

"I'm going to try," declared Miss Smith, blushing and shaking her head at Nellie.

They called to see two of their sick people, and Mrs. Anderson noticed they clung to Miss Smith's hand lovingly, and poured out their regrets over her coming departure. Each time Miss Smith had spoken tenderly and assured the sufferers that she would not forget them, and was sure that "Miss Patty and Mrs. Anderson would visit and cheer them up."

One old woman, a bedridden grandmother of the home, pulled a package of pretty cards from under her pillow and with childish eagerness handed them to Miss Smith, her cracked voice explaining:

"Then's from the Sunshiners; they gave me a birthday shower. Don't it beat all? Here's a letter from the Sunshine leader, too. I hain't never seen her, but she sent me a dollar—an' I'm going to have ice cream every day long as it lasts!"

(To Be Continued)